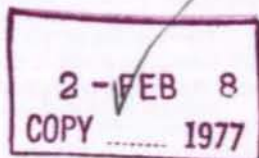


DECEMBER 1976

SIXTEENTH YEAR — No. 189



*See*

✓

# international review of the red cross



INTER ARMA CARITAS

GENEVA  
INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE OF THE RED CROSS  
FOUNDED IN 1863

## INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE OF THE RED CROSS

- Mr. ALEXANDRE HAY, Lawyer, former Director-General of the Swiss National Bank, *President* (member since 1975).
- Mr. JEAN PICTET, Doctor of Laws, Chairman of the Legal Commission, Director of the Henry Dunant Institute, Associate Professor at the University of Geneva, *Vice-President* (1967)
- Mr. HARALD HUBER, Doctor of Laws, Federal Court Judge, *Vice-President* (1969)
- Mrs. DENISE BINDSCHEDLER-ROBERT, Doctor of Laws, Professor at the Graduate Institute of International Studies, Geneva, Judge at the European Court of Human Rights (1967)
- Mr. MARCEL A. NAVILLE, Master of Arts, ICRC President from 1969 to 1973 (1967)
- Mr. JACQUES F. DE ROUGEMONT, Doctor of Medicine (1967)
- Mr. ROGER GALLOPIN, Doctor of Laws, former ICRC Director-General (1967)
- Mr. WALDEMAR JUCKER, Doctor of Laws, Secretary, Union syndicale suisse (1967)
- Mr. VICTOR H. UMBRICHT, Doctor of Laws, Managing Director (1970)
- Mr. PIERRE MICHELI, Bachelor of Laws, former Ambassador (1971)
- Mr. GILBERT ETIENNE, Professor at the Graduate Institute of International Studies and at the Institut d'études du développement, Geneva (1973)
- Mr. ULRICH MIDDENDORP, Doctor of Medicine, head of surgical department of the Cantonal Hospital, Winterthur (1973)
- Mrs. MARION BOVÉE-ROTHENBACH, Master of Social Work (University of Michigan) Reader at the Ecole des Sciences sociales et politiques of the University of Lausanne (1973)
- Mr. HANS PETER TSCHUDI, Doctor of Laws, former Swiss Federal Councillor (1973)
- Mr. HENRY HUGUENIN, Bank Manager (1974)
- Mr. GOTTFRIED DE SMIT, Managing Director (1974)
- Mr. JAKOB BURCKHARDT, Doctor of Laws, Minister Plenipotentiary, Chairman of the Council of Federal Polytechnic Schools (1975)
- Mr. THOMAS FLEINER, Master of Laws, Professor at the University of Fribourg (1975)
- Mr. HERBERT LÜTHY, Doctor of Philosophy, Professor of History at the University of Basle (1975)

*Honorary members:* Miss LUCIE ODIER, *Honorary Vice-President;*

Messrs. HANS BACHMANN,

GUILLAUME BORDIER, PAUL CARRY,

Mrs. MARGUERITE GAUTIER-VAN BERCHEM,

Messrs. ADOLPHE GRAEDEL, ÉDOUARD DE HALLER, ERIC MARTIN,

RODOLFO OLGATI, MAX PETITPIERRE, PAUL RUEGGER,

DIETRICH SCHINDLER, FRÉDÉRIC SIORDET, ALFREDO VANNOTTI.

## EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

Mr. ROGER GALLOPIN, *President*

Mr. VICTOR H. UMBRICHT, *Vice-President*

Mrs. DENISE BINDSCHEDLER-ROBERT

Mr. GILBERT ETIENNE

Dr. ULRICH MIDDENDORP

Mr. JEAN PICTET

Mr. GOTTFRIED DE SMIT

Mr. PIERRE MICHELI, *Deputy member*



# CONTENTS

## INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE OF THE RED CROSS

## IN THE RED CROSS WORLD

## MISCELLANEOUS

# INTERNATIONAL REVIEW OF THE RED CROSS

DECEMBER 1976 - No. 189

**Hans Haug : The International Red Cross . . . . .** 597

---

The International Committee of the Red Cross  
and torture . . . . . 610

*External activities :*

Africa—Latin America—Asia—Middle East . . . 617

*In Geneva :*

Presidency of the Executive Council . . . . . 623

Participation in the Geneva Conventions . . . . 623

Red Cross Principles in Arabic . . . . . 624

Analytical index to the International Review of  
the Red Cross . . . . . 625

---

The Standing Commission of the International  
Red Cross . . . . . 627

Re-appraisal of the Role of the Red Cross . . . 628

Extraordinary meeting of the League Board of  
Governors . . . . . 629

Viet Nam . . . . . 631

Bulgaria . . . . . 631

Finland . . . . . 632

---

Another country accedes to the Geneva Protocol 633

Seventh Congress of International Society of  
Penal Military Law and Law of War . . . . 633

Who was Henry Dunant's brother ? . . . . 634

---

Contents, 1976 . . . . . 635

**REVUE INTERNATIONALE  
DE LA CROIX-ROUGE**

**REVISTA INTERNACIONAL  
DE LA CRUZ ROJA**

**EXTRACTS FROM  
THE REVIEW**

**GERMAN**

**INTERNATIONAL  
REVIEW OF  
THE RED CROSS**

The French and Spanish editions, also issued every month, may be obtained at the same price.

Gedenkstein für Eglantyne Jebb — Seminar über das humanitäre Völkerrecht und seine Verbreitungsmethoden — Inhaltsverzeichnis.

*The International Review is published each month by the  
International Committee of the Red Cross*

17, avenue de la Paix, 1211 Geneva, Switzerland  
Postal Cheque No. 12 - 1767.

Annual subscription: Sw. Fr. 30.— (\$10.—)  
Single copy Sw. Fr. 3.— (\$1.—)

**EDITOR: J.-G. LOSSIER**

---

The International Committee of the Red Cross assumes responsibility only for material over its own signature.

# The International Red Cross

by Hans Haug

*At the twentieth meeting of jurists of the German Red Cross in the Federal Republic of Germany, held in Münster last September, the President of the Swiss Red Cross, Professor Hans Haug, spoke on the International Red Cross. Extensive extracts from his paper are given below, as we feel that the problems discussed are of lively and topical interest for all sections of the Red Cross movement.*

*Mr. Haug's paper is among those which International Review intends to publish, in its endeavour to give a number of notabilities the opportunity to express their views on the various questions raised by Mr. Donald D. Tansley in his study on the reappraisal of the role of the Red Cross (Ed.).*

As has been seen above, it is difficult, even for Red Cross staff and, of course, much more so for the general public, to grasp the extremely complex structure and organization of the International Red Cross. That is why voices are periodically raised that it should be simplified, by doing away, for example, with the International Red Cross Conference which, if those critics are to be believed, is liable to drag the Red Cross into the political arena; or by abolishing the Council of Delegates, whose usefulness is queried in certain circles. In his final report, Donald Tansley concludes—to my mind, rightly—in favour of the maintenance of the present structure and organization which, he believes, have demonstrated their validity and are even capable in some respects of development. His proposal to admit the United Nations as a full member of the Red Cross Conferences merits consideration, if we take into account the constantly increasing co-operation between the Red Cross institutions and those of the United Nations. Another reasonable

proposal is to convoke more often the Council of Delegates and submit to it any important questions in order to reinforce the links uniting the Red Cross bodies. On the other hand, I do not approve Mr. Tansley's proposals concerning the election and composition of the Standing Commission. The Standing Commission must be elected by the Red Cross Conference, since its main task is to prepare the ground for the Conference, and its composition should reflect that of the entire Red Cross community, which is composed of the National Societies, the ICRC and the League.<sup>1</sup> We may give our unqualified support to Mr. Tansley's recommendation that the International Red Cross should be made more widely known as a living reality, so as to strengthen the unity and supra-national efficiency of the universal movement of the Red Cross.<sup>2</sup>

### **The International Committee of the Red Cross**

The status, juridical nature, tasks and functions of the ICRC are derived from the Statutes of the International Red Cross, from its own Statutes,<sup>3</sup> and from the 1949 Geneva Conventions for the protection of war victims. The ICRC, which is an association governed by the Swiss Civil Code and which co-opts its members (15 to 25) from among Swiss citizens, has been defined as an independent, specifically neutral institution, called upon to take action, especially in case of war, civil war or internal strife, as an intermediary between the parties or, in the words of the Geneva Conventions, as an "impartial humanitarian organization". The Committee's task is to provide the victims of such conflicts with protection and assistance, and to that end exercise the right of initiative and discharge the functions incumbent on it under the Geneva Conventions. The ICRC also has to work to develop and teach international

---

<sup>1</sup> See *Study on the re-appraisal of the role of the Red Cross. Final report: an agenda for Red Cross*, by Donald D. Tansley, Study Director, Geneva, 1975. Tansley proposes that the Standing Commission should be elected by the Council of Delegates and that it should contain the same number of members from both ICRC and League (p. 122). Tansley does not seem to be aware of the fact that the five members elected by the Red Cross Conference represent the National Red Cross Societies and not the League.

<sup>2</sup> The term "International Red Cross" is not very familiar to people in Switzerland, most of whom seem to think that it is synonymous with "International Committee of the Red Cross".

<sup>3</sup> The most recent version is that of 21 June 1973. It was published in *International Review of the Red Cross*, August 1973, pp. 424-428.

humanitarian law and to defend the principles of the Geneva Conventions. It is, moreover, one of the Committee's roles to recognize any newly established or reconstituted National Red Cross Society if it fulfils the criteria defined by Red Cross Conferences. Taking into consideration the role assigned to the ICRC, under the Geneva Conventions in particular, it may be deemed to be a person or entity in international law.

In the last few decades, the question was several times raised whether there were any valid reasons for maintaining the exclusively Swiss character of the ICRC, since it was called upon to perform only international tasks, or whether it would be more fitting that it should become a multinational institution which might be considered to be able to exercise better the functions incumbent on the International Committee. The argument in favour of this idea, which would change fundamentally the ICRC's traditional form, is that a Committee composed of members of different nationalities would be more acceptable to certain parties in a conflict and would show more understanding for the situation and needs of certain countries, especially those of the Third World. It might also be considered that Switzerland's permanent neutrality, on which ICRC action is in fact founded, enjoys a lesser consideration among the nations of the world today than it did among the countries that formed the community of Western European nations in an earlier period. Are we not witnessing today a trend leading to truly international co-operation based on "sovereign equality"? Many people think that exclusive privileges and rights are contrary to the spirit of the times.

In spite of these questionings, the ICRC has preserved so far its character of an "uninational international organization". The all-Swiss composition of the ICRC guarantees a degree of independence, neutrality and impartiality which may well be described as exceptional, even unique in the world of today. This was recognized by the Diplomatic Conference on the development of international humanitarian law, at which no attempt was made to change or replace the ICRC. Indeed, Protocol I at least may be considered to strengthen the ICRC's role and status.<sup>1</sup> Donald Tansley, in his final report on the study of the re-appraisal of the role of the Red Cross, takes the view that criticism levelled from time to time against the ICRC stems not from its all-Swiss character, but

---

<sup>1</sup> See, in particular, articles 5 and 70 bis adopted by Committee I at the 2nd session (1975). Cf. *International Review of the Red Cross*, July 1975, pp. 323-358.

rather from the fact that it is an external body intervening in what are considered to be the internal affairs of a sovereign State. Tansley draws the following conclusion from his examination of the ICRC's "uninationality":

"Internationalising the Assembly <sup>1</sup> would not in itself guarantee that the world would be seen in a more enlightened way, and the damage to the ICRC's strengths of neutrality and independence could be catastrophic. While many may not like it, it is hard to escape the conclusion that an all-Swiss Assembly is, in the words of a well-known ICRC critic and supporter, 'the least bad solution'." (p. 113) <sup>2</sup>

While experience has sufficiently demonstrated the advantage of an all-Swiss ICRC and while it is not easy to imagine a multinational committee capable of confronting future conflicts with any degree of success, the proposals put forward and the steps taken to open wider the Geneva institution to outside elements, especially to the National Red Cross Societies and their League, should be welcomed. For example, suggestions have come from several quarters that the Committee should call more frequently—as it did in the case of the drafts relative to the Geneva Conventions and the Protocols—upon non-Swiss consultants, such as National Red Cross Society presidents or relief operations experts.<sup>3</sup>

Jacques Freymond <sup>4</sup> has advocated the creation of a category of "foreign correspondent members", who might be consulted because of

---

<sup>1</sup> Under the ICRC's 1973 Statutes, the supreme policy-making body of the ICRC is the Assembly, composed of all its members. Its other organs are the Executive Council, composed also of members, and the Directorate, which carries out the Executive Council's directives.

<sup>2</sup> Jacques Freymond in his *Guerres, Révolutions, Croix-Rouge*, Geneva 1976, p. 33, writes: " Cette institution internationale suisse on l'accepte parce qu'elle existe et dans la mesure où elle fournit la démonstration de son utilité. Disons plutôt qu'on la tolère."

<sup>3</sup> At a colloquium on Red Cross questions, attended by ICRC members, representatives of the League and members of the Standing Commission (Montreux, April 1972), Mr. Max Petitpierre, a former member of the Swiss Federal Council, who was at the time a member of the International Committee, read a paper in which he said that the ICRC should "envisage... appealing more frequently and more systematically than heretofore to outside collaboration. This does not mean the founding of new bodies, but the resort to outstanding and experienced officials of the National Societies as permanent or occasional advisers." There is a similar suggestion in Tansley, *ibid.*, 113.

<sup>4</sup> Jacques Freymond, *ibid.*, p. 34.



their knowledge of the political and social climate of the areas where ICRC action might take place. An idea which has already been accepted and has proved its merits is to set up, in the case of armed conflict necessitating large-scale relief operations requiring the participation of National Red Cross Societies (as for the conflicts in Nigeria, Bangladesh, Middle East), *ad hoc* consultative committees, or even executive bodies whose members might be representatives of the National Societies involved and of the League, the overall operations being directed by the ICRC. The 1969 agreement between the ICRC and League, and the 1973 document interpreting it, constitute a valid basis for such measures to strengthen International Red Cross unity and especially its efficiency.<sup>1</sup>

### The League of Red Cross Societies

The League of Red Cross Societies, founded in 1919 on the initiative mainly of the American Red Cross, is the world federation of the National Societies. It is an independent organization, forms part, on equal terms with the ICRC, of the International Red Cross, and asserts its adherence to the Red Cross principles proclaimed by Red Cross Conferences. Its aim, from the time it was founded, is to promote the work of the National Red Cross Societies not only in peace-time, but also in time of armed conflicts. In recent years, a preponderant proportion of the League's activities has been:

1. to promote in every country the establishment and development of a National Red Cross Society meeting defined criteria;
2. to bring relief to the victims of natural and other catastrophes, and in certain cases to those of armed conflicts, in particular by co-ordinating and directing the efforts of the National Societies;
3. to support National Societies in their health and social welfare work;

---

<sup>1</sup> Max Petitpierre stated at the Montreux colloquium: "The Red Cross bodies, the ICRC on the one hand, and the League and the National Societies on the other, each have their own scope and responsibilities. But in one field their responsibilities are shared, namely in relief work. That is a field in which the International Red Cross as a whole is concerned and must intervene as effectively as possible. If co-operation between those bodies is good, it enhances the position of the Red Cross in the world; if it has shortcomings, that position is weakened." Jacques Freymond, *ibid.*, writes: "Il ne devrait plus y avoir de doute aujourd'hui sur l'importance que revêt un engagement global, coordonné, intégré, des moyens dont dispose l'ensemble du mouvement de la Croix-Rouge." (p. 156)

4. to support National Societies in their efforts to spread the ideals of the Red Cross among the population in general and among youth in particular, and to encourage their work to promote peace.

The magnitude of the first of those tasks may be judged by the fact that the number of National Societies increased from 28 in 1919 to 121 in 1976. The Tansley report brings out the great diversity of those Societies' structure, organization, working programmes and work potential. More than half, being short of manpower and material resources, are able to fulfil only part of the tasks which should normally be undertaken by a Red Cross Society, or restrict their humanitarian activities to only part of the country, the larger towns, for instance. The evident inadequacies of many Societies, which may often be attributed to the fragility of the political, economic and social conditions in which they operate, allow us to gauge all the significance of the League's Red Cross Development Programme. Donald Tansley proposes a re-oriented development and new methods for the programme, and recommends closer co-operation between the League and ICRC for the purpose of strengthening National Red Cross Societies.<sup>1</sup> The Red Cross Societies in developed countries are urged to support the Red Cross Development Programme by providing experts, seasoned staff and financial aid.

Red Cross relief operations in aid of the victims of earthquakes, floods, droughts, and also in aid of refugees, have expanded extraordinarily in the past few years. In order to provide for future needs, methods for better planning and more efficient technical preparedness, and for better co-ordination between the Red Cross and the United Nations agencies and voluntary charitable organizations are under examination. It should be pointed out that although the principal task of the League is to carry out relief operations unrelated to armed conflicts or at least in areas outside war zones, this limitation on its activities has been somewhat relaxed since the 1969 agreement was concluded between the ICRC and League. It is laid down in the agreement that, even in countries where there is an international war, civil war, blockade or military occupation, the League may, as a result of special circumstances, be called upon to give assistance to the civilian population, in co-operation with the ICRC and with its agreement, and at the request of a

---

<sup>1</sup> Tansley, *Final report*, *ibid*: "A new development process", pp. 85-91.

National Red Cross Society. It is also stipulated in the agreement that when, in those cases where the ICRC assumes the general direction of the Red Cross international action, the intervention of a neutral intermediary is not or is no longer necessary, the ICRC shall reach agreement with the League with a view to associating it with the relief action or even handing over to it the entire responsibility. This extension of the League's role has been acknowledged in article 70 bis, paragraph 1, of draft Protocol I additional to the Geneva Conventions, approved by the appropriate Committee.<sup>1</sup>

The purpose of the forthcoming revision of the League's Constitution is to re-define certain functions of the National Societies' federation, and more particularly to devise for it a new structure and to strengthen the organization which so far lacked an executive body, with powers to make decisions and take action. The present Executive Committee, composed of 29 National Societies meeting every two years, and the Committee of the Chairman and Vice-Chairmen, whose functions are very restricted, will be replaced by an Executive Council of 19 members, namely, the Chairman, six Vice-Chairmen, and twelve other persons designated by the Red Cross Societies elected to the Executive Council.<sup>2</sup> The Council shall meet at least twice a year and will be vested with wide powers of management, execution and supervision under the authority of the General Assembly (the present Board of Governors) and subject to its decision. The new Constitution will make it compulsory for National Societies to support the League in the discharge of its tasks and to respect and observe the decisions taken by the General Assembly and Executive Council.<sup>3</sup>

---

<sup>1</sup> Article 70 bis, para. 3, states: "The High Contracting Parties and the Parties to the conflict shall facilitate in every possible way the assistance which Red Cross (Red Crescent, Red Lion and Sun) organizations and the League of Red Cross Societies will extend to the victims of conflicts in accordance with the provisions of the Conventions and the present Protocol and with the fundamental Principles of the Red Cross as formulated by the International Red Cross Conferences."

<sup>2</sup> At its extraordinary session held from 1 to 6 November 1976, the League Board of Governors decided that the new Executive Council should be composed of 26 members (the Chairman, 9 Vice-Chairmen and 16 other members).

<sup>3</sup> Donald Tansley writes in his final report, *ibid.*: "Reference has already been made to the jealously-guarded autonomy of National Societies. A logical consequence has been that the mandate of the League and hence of its Secretariat is weak. This is clearly revealed in the Statutes of the League, in the nature of its resolutions and in the operations of the Secretariat." (p. 99) "... National Societies must begin to accept more fully their duties and responsibilities as members of the League." (p. 100)

## **The National Red Cross, Red Crescent and Red Lion and Sun Societies**

The study on the re-appraisal of the role of the Red Cross disclosed the diversity not only of the National Societies' structure, organization, material and human resources, and work potential, but also of their activities and programmes. While some Societies are well prepared to assume protection and relief tasks in time of war or of natural disaster, others are mostly involved in health and welfare activities and in work for the young. The final report stated that some National Societies' activities were organized haphazardly; they seemed to be improvised rather than fitted into a general overall plan, they were not harmonized with the efforts of other organizations and were too often characterized by a paternalistic outlook moved by feelings of charity.

Donald Tansley invites National Societies to re-discover, and commit themselves to, a basic role capable of guiding the League Development Programme towards a clear and precise goal. In his view, the basic role of the National Societies and of the whole Red Cross movement should consist in the provision of emergency help, on an impartial basis, whenever and wherever human needs for protection and assistance exist because of a natural disaster or conflict.<sup>1</sup> Many activities carried out by National Red Cross Societies, especially in health and social welfare, can certainly supplement and indirectly strengthen this basic role, which however should not be jeopardized by such activities. Should their forces and resources be limited, it would be advisable to give priority to the tasks which the basic role entails.

There is no doubt that an essential condition for the systematic development and the reinforcement of the unity of the Red Cross is to deal with the major tasks which have to be discharged almost everywhere in the world. But it should not be forgotten that the diversity of the National Societies' activities is linked to the wide range of conditions and needs peculiar to every country: natural disasters occur more frequently in some countries than in others, and emergency help in some countries is provided by State services or other organizations. It has also been asserted that Tansley's concept of the basic role for Red Cross did not take into account the importance of the work done by numerous Red Cross Societies in the vast field of health and social welfare.

---

<sup>1</sup> *Final report, ibid.*, p. 64.

A very important point for the Red Cross concerns the relations which a National Society entertains with the State and its authorities and which are dominated by the twofold necessity of collaboration and integration, on the one hand, and independence, on the other hand. The fact that a Red Cross Society cannot claim full and absolute independence vis-à-vis the State is a consequence of its own *status*, for its role is that of "auxiliary to the public authorities" and it is as such that it is granted recognition by its country's government. But the fourth Red Cross principle summed up in the word "Independence" declares that National Societies must maintain their autonomy "so that they may be able at all times to act in accordance with Red Cross principles". In other words, a Red Cross Society should enjoy a degree of liberty of action and decision-making permitting it to defend the principles of humanity, impartiality, neutrality and universality. A National Society should have the right and the practical possibility to take up the cudgels in defence of humanity where its own government is concerned (e.g., in favour of prisoners of war or political detainees) and to refuse to undertake operations with which the government wishes to entrust it, if it considers such operations incompatible with the notion of impartiality. Moreover, a Red Cross Society should be free in international conferences to abstain from taking initiatives or stands of a political nature, even if they correspond to its country's policy or its government's wishes.<sup>1</sup>

For those who are aware of the facts, there is no doubt that the principle of the (relative) independence and autonomy of the National Red Cross Societies has often been only imperfectly translated into practice.<sup>2</sup> Some Societies are too closely supervised, some even dominated, by the authorities in their country. Others are so strongly integrated in the politico-social structures that they undergo as a matter of course political and ideological pressure of some kind or other. In some cases, too, a Society may lose its independence by being associated exclusively with certain strata of the population or with private money interests or supporters.

---

<sup>1</sup> See Walter Bargatzky, *Red Cross unity in the world*, in *International Review of the Red Cross*, October 1974, p. 515-526. Bargatzky writes: "It is always to the credit of a Red Cross Society if it votes differently from the representatives of its government when it believes that otherwise it would be failing in its humanitarian duty." (p. 523)

<sup>2</sup> See also Donald Tansley, *Final report*, *ibid.*, pp. 92-98, and the background paper *Red Cross at National Level: a Profile*, p. 58.

The fourth Red Cross principle (with its blunt affirmation: "The Red Cross is independent") and its application in practice deserve more detailed study. This might be perhaps forthcoming in the commentary which the Henry Dunant Institute is preparing in which it purposes to explain the Red Cross principles.<sup>1</sup>

### The Red Cross as a factor of peace

For many years now, the International Conferences of the Red Cross and the Board of Governors have adopted resolutions in which the Red Cross is referred to as a factor of peace, and the need for action to promote peace is underlined. Indeed, according to the first Red Cross precept, "Humanity", the Red Cross endeavours not only "to prevent and alleviate human suffering wherever it may be found", but to promote "mutual understanding, friendship, co-operation and lasting peace among all peoples".

In recent years, the demand for the Red Cross to undertake more extensive, more direct and more resolute action in favour of peace, and even to devise some sort of global strategy that would lead to the condemnation of the use of force for settling conflicts has been more insistent.<sup>2</sup> Consequently, at the invitation of the Yugoslav Red Cross and in application of a resolution adopted in 1973 by the Board of Governors, the

---

<sup>1</sup> A masterly exposition of the principles of the Red Cross, but written prior to the 1961/1965 revised version of those principles, was made by Jean Pictet, *Red Cross Principles*, Geneva 1956.

<sup>2</sup> Walter Bargatzky, President of the German Red Cross in the Federal Republic of Germany, said in 1968: "For us who constitute the Red Cross and, especially, for those of the younger generation who are thinking of working one day for our institution, it is not our wish to see the admirable workers of the Red Cross devote their energies to relief only on the field of battle; over and above the din of battle, we want to hear the Red Cross' insistent and, if need be, accusatory call for peace. Let us lend our support to the International Red Cross in its historic mission which, as at Solferino, can be compared only to that of a preacher calling out doggedly for peace, to that of a man who can be troublesome and is liable perhaps to expose himself to attacks but who carries on unconcernedly." (In *Humanität und Neutralität*, Bonn 1968, p. 12, translated from the German.)

Jacques Freymond, *ibid*, writes: "Une des conclusions à tirer des débats de la Conférence diplomatique c'est qu'il n'est plus possible d'humaniser la guerre et que par conséquent le CICR n'a pas d'autre choix que d'élaborer une stratégie humanitaire globale, à travers et par delà les organisations de la Croix-Rouge, en mobilisant l'opinion mondiale dans une lutte de longue durée contre le recours à la force aussi bien dans la solution de problèmes internes que dans les relations entre Etats. La base de cette stratégie est fournie par les Conventions de Genève et par la Charte internationale des droits de l'Homme." (p. 141)

first "World Red Cross Conference on Peace" was held at Belgrade in 1975 and set up a "Programme of action of the Red Cross as a factor of peace", which it is intended shortly to put into practice after it has been put into definite shape.

The notion that the Red Cross ought not only to alleviate, but also to prevent human suffering is not denied, just as it is recognized that to set up legal barriers to prevent recourse to force, and to bring assistance to victims, is not enough, but that one should condemn and combat recourse to force. The question is how is the Red Cross to work for and build up peace. The Red Cross undeniably has the right and the practical possibility to promote "mutual understanding, friendship and co-operation amongst all peoples"; that is what it does when it fulfils its humanitarian task in peace and war in accordance with the principles of humanity and impartiality. The question whether this indirect action might be supplemented by direct action for peace—for instance, by negotiations with the aim of preventing an armed conflict from breaking out, or of obtaining a cease-fire or a cessation of hostilities—is a more delicate one, but some of the resolutions adopted by Red Cross Conferences do suggest such action.<sup>1</sup> So does the Belgrade "Programme of action". But in this latter document, a further extension of direct Red Cross action for peace is contemplated by its request for co-operation with the United Nations, no longer to settle humanitarian problems, but to elaborate documents condemning aggression, racial discrimination, the policy of apartheid and detention on political grounds.

It is my opinion that any action envisaged by the Red Cross for peace outside the humanitarian sphere would run counter to the principle of neutrality, which must be observed in all its activities, and which says that the Red Cross institutions "may not take sides in hostilities or engage at any time in controversies of a political, racial, religious or ideological nature". This attitude of non-interference is justified by the need to retain the general confidence of the public, which is essential for the fulfilment of humanitarian tasks, and also by the attention that should be paid to the preservation of unity and universality, for any Red Cross intrusion in "controversies of a political, racial, religious or ideological

---

<sup>1</sup> See, in particular, Resolution No. X, International Conference of the Red Cross, Vienna (1965), and Resolution No. XX, International Conference of the Red Cross, Istanbul (1969) (in *Red Cross Handbook*, p. 392 and p. 396).

nature" would carry with it the risk of splitting the world Red Cross community into opposing blocs.

Working for peace is indispensable and it should be undertaken with resolution, but there are limits which the Red Cross must observe, failing which it would be rejecting or neglecting its humanitarian mission.<sup>1</sup>

### The Red Cross as a world movement

Among the strengths of the Red Cross, one should mention first of all the very special nature of its relations and co-operation with States, resting on both international and municipal law. Then come the well-organized structures of the International Red Cross and of its various statutes, which allow it to assume all the wide range of humanitarian tasks.

Last but not least, the Red Cross draws its greatest strength from the dedication of human beings, ready to serve its ideals by deeds and not by words. These men and women—blood donors, first-aiders, nurses, social workers, doctors—fill the ranks of the National Societies; committed to the same ideals, working in the same spirit, they communicate with each other in a language which unites them notwithstanding their diversity in the world community of the Red Cross family.<sup>2</sup>

As this community—which includes the staff of the Geneva institutions—has not ceased to grow, as it has continued to be vigilant and alive and untiringly takes up new tasks in its fight against human suffering, it richly deserves to be called a movement, better still a "world movement". If the term "world Red Cross movement" is often referred

---

<sup>1</sup> Donald Tansley, *Final report, ibid.*

"There appears to be very little support, measured in terms of numbers of Red Cross components (not to be confused with the *intensity* of support by some National Societies) for direct peace action that involves criticising specific groups as aggressive or responsible for the causes of war. Across the movement there is a widely held feeling that such action is inconsistent with the idea of being "non-political" and "neutral", and being able to perform humanitarian protection and assistance on a universal basis." (p. 38)

"...it seems unwise for Red Cross to consider "work for peace" as a separate function parallel to or of the same nature as protection and assistance, or its health and welfare activities. This is not to say that peace should not continue to be a major concern of Red Cross. Indeed, it can and should be. But the forms this concern might take require careful thought within the movement." (p. 40)

<sup>2</sup> Donald Tansley, *Final report, ibid.*: "The movement is well regarded by men and women of virtually all political, ideological and religious persuasions." (p. 44)

"...it seems that the glue which holds Red Cross together is the similar nature of the people it attracts across a wide range of countries and cultures." (p. 46)



to today, that is a sign that our institution is more than a phenomenon of law, more than just an organization; it shows that it is founded essentially on man, on his intellect and his inner sentiments which impel him to action.

Those who see in the International Red Cross a world community or world movement, sustained in every country all over the earth by men ready to act without any thought of personal gain, need not fear for its future, whatever may be the vicissitudes and uncertainties of the present.

**Hans HAUG**  
President of the Swiss  
Red Cross

---

# INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE OF THE RED CROSS

---

## THE INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE OF THE RED CROSS AND TORTURE

### Introduction

In recent years, public opinion throughout the world has been increasingly disturbed by a problem which also seems to be on the increase—that of torture. The experience of the ICRC has led to the conviction that the concern is justified and that the subject is an exceedingly grave one. Repeated and even systematic resort to torture, whether on orders from or with the tacit approval of the authorities, whether by violence or by psychological or chemical means, is a cancer which seems to be spreading, threatening the body of our civilization. Of all weapons, torture is probably the most cruel and the most harmful. Its cruelty needs no proof; the injury it does results not only from what it does to the victim, who is often forced to violate his conscience and betray his loved ones, but also to the torturers themselves and to their superiors, and finally to the whole of the country in which torture is practiced.

In view of the extent and gravity of the problem, the ICRC considers it essential to describe the work it is undertaking against torture. It is a subject upon which we must act and speak with conviction, for nothing can ever justify torture. ICRC delegates are particularly conscious of this since—except for the torturers and their victims—they are among those who have the sorrowful “privilege” of knowing most about torture. Nevertheless, however good the results of its activities on behalf of the persons directly involved, the ICRC is aware of its limitations in confronting the immensity of the task and can never forget the situations in which its efforts have been in vain.

### The law and the reality

Torture is forbidden by international law and by domestic legislation in most countries. It may be useful to recall and to specify that the prohi-

bition is total and unrestricted, in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, in the Geneva Conventions and in the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights which recently entered into force.

In concrete terms, the ICRC's experience is truly unique, since it is the only institution which, for more than a century, has made regular visits to prisoners in the hands of their enemies, foreigners or nationals of the same countries. One may readily imagine how many times, in thousands of visits to hundreds of thousands of detainees, ICRC delegates have seen the undisputable physical or mental consequences of torture.

One recurring feature has been observed: torture is mainly carried out during the period of interrogation for the purpose of obtaining information relating to the security of the State or to an armed political opposition movement. In this connection, prisoners of war have the best protection, since Article 126 of the Third Convention gives the ICRC the right to see them from the beginning of their captivity. Some governments, it is true, disregard their obligations and refuse or unduly delay the ICRC's access to their prisoners of war, who are often ill-treated by their captors. Fortunately these cases are exceptional.

The Fourth Geneva Convention gives the ICRC a right to see civilian detainees, comparable to the right it has with regard to prisoners of war, but with one important exception; Article 5 permits the Detaining Power to suspend access to detainees suspected of activities hostile to the security of the State. It is apparent that if torture takes place it will be during this period of inaccessibility; hence it is vital for the ICRC to visit immediately the detainees protected by the Fourth Convention.

This obligation by States to grant the ICRC access to prisoners of war and civilian detainees exists, however, only in international conflicts. In civil wars, internal disorders or tensions, such ICRC visits are permitted only as a concession and subject to ad hoc agreements with the detaining authority.

The result, especially in cases of internal disorders or tensions, is that some countries simply refuse to grant the ICRC any access at all to detained persons.

In addition, even in countries where the ICRC can visit such persons, often it is authorized to do so only *after* interrogation, that is, as we noted earlier, *after* the period in which torture, if torture is inflicted, usually takes place.

## ICRC visits

In connection with torture, the initial problem confronting the ICRC delegate in the field is to determine whether the allegations of torture are true. An allegation does not constitute proof, and it often happens that prisoners try to lead ICRC delegates astray, seeking to utilize the institution as one element in a psychological war, in a campaign of political propaganda based upon pretended ill-treatment. Such an attitude, very rare among prisoners of war, is much more common among political detainees for whom, in a sense, the fight continues in prison.

The ICRC delegate, therefore, in interviewing a prisoner without witness, must try to make clear the purpose of his mission, so that this purpose will not be abused. He must establish an atmosphere of confidence, proving that he is neither "for" nor "against" the prisoner or the detaining authorities; that his concern is purely humanitarian and not political; that only the conditions and not the reasons for the detention are his affair, and, above all, that exact knowledge of the facts is his most effective weapon. Indeed, visits to detainees, particularly if repeated over a long period, are more effective as the detaining authorities come to accept the delegates as competent. This cannot be achieved on the basis of exaggerations, approximations or generalizations. Only an argument based on incontrovertible or at least convincing facts will lead to real improvement in the situation.

It is obvious that it is often difficult to prove that torture has been inflicted. Some tortures leave traces; others do not. Even visible traces do not always constitute proof, but at least we may say that they reverse the burden of proof. Some scars establish such a presumption that it is up to the detaining authority to prove that acts of torture did *not* take place, or to find and punish the perpetrators of the acts.

On the other hand, even in the absence of visible traces, systematic cross-checking and corroboration from different sources makes it possible to obtain a picture which is close to reality.

One may, for example, with a relative degree of confidence, determine whether torture is systematic or episodic, even accidental; whether acts of torture are concealed, recognized and tolerated, or even ordered, and at what level; whether cases of maltreatment are the fault of certain State services and not of others, or perhaps only of certain interrogators;

whether torture is inflicted mainly in certain places of detention; and so forth.

“Problem areas” are thus located and are brought to the attention of the responsible authorities, usually at the highest level. These authorities are urgently requested to make complete and impartial investigations to determine the facts and, if the accusations are true, to punish those who are guilty and to take measures to prevent any recurrence of such practices. With this in view, all alleged cases of torture with evidence of the traces are systematically brought to the attention of the highest authorities. If the efforts of delegates do not produce results, further representations are made from Geneva, and these are reiterated as long as the situation persists.

In addition to these emphatic communications, concentrating on alleged cases of torture, the ICRC draws up a detailed report on each visit to a place of detention. In international conflicts, in which the ICRC has an unquestionable right to visit prisoners, these reports are sent both to the detaining Power and to the “Power of origin” of the detainees. On the other hand, in cases of internal disorders or tensions, these reports are sent only to the detaining Power, which always considers its acceptance of ICRC activities as a concession.

If the governments receiving these reports publish them, the ICRC requests that they be published in full; otherwise, it reserves the right to publish them itself. In practice, such publication by governments is infrequent. Presumably States prefer to avoid contaminating humanitarian questions with the political considerations which are inseparable from their international relations in periods of conflict. Publication of ICRC reports by one of the belligerents might provoke similar action by the other party and result in undesirable polemics.

If the detaining government does not usually publish the reports as a matter of internal policy, one may suppose that this is mainly due to the fact that the reports generally refer to unsatisfactory conditions. Without seeking to minimize the importance of security problems, which confront all governments, security requirements must never prevail over the requirements of humanity. The security of the State can never justify torture.

In the case of armed insurgent movements, the situation is more difficult. Some such groups have allowed the ICRC to visit prisoners in their hands, usually in a neighbouring country. These movements also

engage in torture on occasion. It is rare for them to keep prisoners for a long time, and the prisoners are either released, enrolled in the group or killed. The latter practice—murder which may or may not be preceded by torture—constitutes part of the vicious circle of violence which must be broken by inducing *all* the parties involved to accept their responsibility to respect at least certain minimum humanitarian requirements and to recognize that nothing, under any conditions, justifies violence against defenceless individuals.

### **Limits to ICRC action**

The ICRC's opportunities to reduce or even put an end to torture are real and are often the only hope for those concerned, but they have their limits. Sometimes, for example, governments simply refuse to accept the ICRC's offer of its services, either in violation of the Geneva Conventions or—in internal situations—by invoking national sovereignty. In addition, there are countries in which the conditions do not yet exist in which the ICRC can usefully offer its services with any chance that they will be accepted, or even understood.

It also happens, even in countries where the ICRC is allowed to act, that it does not have access to all those whom it seeks to protect, in particular those most endangered by torture: detainees undergoing interrogation.

These are the situations which call for the most persistent and systematic efforts, for the most dogged determination. The work of delegates, pursuant to their general instructions, in systematically and persistently revealing places of torture, is followed up at the highest level in Geneva. As a rule, this persistence eventually leads to positive results, even though we may seldom be certain that the situation is completely under control.

In these cases, the ICRC's position is especially delicate. The general public tends to assume that the very presence of the ICRC in a country is a guarantee that the situation of prisoners there is relatively satisfactory—as if the mere presence of a doctor at the bedside of a patient ensured recovery. Although the ICRC publishes the places and dates of its visits, it gives no information about the treatment of prisoners and their conditions of detention.

This is a commitment it accepts when it undertakes to visit prisoners. Experience has proved to the ICRC that persuasion, without publicity,

produces the best results. In addition, if the ICRC were to make public the observations of its delegates, there is reason to fear that the gates would be closed against it, in the countries directly concerned or in others, which could only preclude its humanitarian action and harm the detainees themselves.

It is a drawback to this approach that, despite the presence and persistence of the ICRC, inadmissible practices may continue. Such circumstances may induce the ICRC to discontinue its visits to prisons in the country in question. It obviously hesitates to make this decision, for the prisoners whom it can visit, like those whom it is not permitted to see, would then be at the mercy of their gaolers. The detainees to whom the ICRC has access generally ask not to be abandoned, believing that the ICRC's major contribution is not perhaps what it does so much as what it prevents others from doing.

## **Conclusions**

Under such conditions, the ICRC has definite and unchanging objectives, designed to overcome the handicaps set forth above:

to seek constantly from States bound by the Geneva Conventions total respect for the obligations they have assumed;

to increase the number of countries allowing the ICRC access to their prisons in the event of internal disorders and tensions, by offering its services directly, when there is reason to hope they will be accepted, or by working systematically to create conditions that will induce governments to welcome the offer of its services on behalf of political detainees;

in every country which accepts its presence, to attempt to obtain permission to talk without witness to prisoners as soon as possible after their capture;

whenever its delegates find probable or certain evidence of torture, to do everything possible to make sure that the responsible authorities put an end to the practice.

In general, and going beyond what may be regarded as its "operational" objectives, the ICRC unequivocally and unreservedly deplores

and condemns all torture, in any form and on any pretext. It supports all efforts at international or domestic legislation intended to safeguard human beings more effectively against torture. Above all, it appeals to the conscience of every individual to put an end to this vilest and most degrading practice devised by man.

---



*EXTERNAL ACTIVITIES***Africa****Rhodesia/Zimbabwe**

When the Rhodesia Conference opened in Geneva on 28 October, the ICRC took the opportunity to contact all the parties represented. It had talks with the nationalist leaders—Mr. R. Mugabe, Mgr. Muzorewa, Mr. J. Nkomo and the Rev. Sithole—and with the Prime Minister of Rhodesia, Mr. I. Smith, his Minister of Justice, Mr. H. Squires, and with the chairman of the Conference, Mr. I. Richard, ambassador and permanent representative of the United Kingdom to the UN.

Humanitarian problems arising from the conflict in Rhodesia were discussed, particularly respect for humanitarian principles, and permission for the ICRC to assist the civilian population and visit prisoners.

The ICRC also made contact with Mr. W. Eteki Mboumoua, Secretary General of the OAU, and with the observers of “front line” countries concerning the situation in Southern Africa.

**Latin America****Chile**

In October the ICRC delegation in Chile, headed by Mr. R. K. Jenny, visited thirty places of detention with a total of 418 detainees. One of the places visited was administered by the security organizations. Delegates are now authorized to visit it under the same conditions as for the other places of detention, with the possibility of interviewing detainees without witnesses, taking note of their names, and providing them with relief.

During the October visits, the value of relief supplies to detainees amounted to almost 3,000 dollars.

At the same time, the delegation continued to help detainees' families. This assistance, amounting to more than 23,000 dollars, was

given to 1,500 families, 485 in Santiago and 1,015 in the provinces. The supplies distributed comprised food, clothing, medicaments, blankets, disinfectants, detergents and toilet requisites.

## **Peru**

Mr. L. Isler, regional delegate for the countries of the Andes, began a further series of visits to places of detention in Peru. From 23 October to 8 November, he went to twelve prisons, five in and near Lima, and seven in the north at Huaraz, Trujillo, Cajamarca, Sullana, Piura, Chiclayo and Chimbote. In all there were some 6,400 detainees in these prisons, about a hundred of whom had been arrested for political reasons.

After taking part in the meeting of Presidents of Red Cross Societies in the region of Bolivia, at Quito, from 16 to 20 November, Mr. Isler continued his visits to places of detention in other areas of Peru.

## **Central America and the Caribbean**

From mid-September to end October, two ICRC delegates, Mr. F. Amar and Mr. R. Chevalley, carried out a mission which took them to the Dominican Republic, Haiti, Panama and the Bahamas. The main objective was to consolidate contacts with the Red Cross Societies and authorities of those countries and to consider with them various specific problems relating to the activities of the National Societies or of the ICRC.

In the Dominican Republic, the ICRC delegates visited two places of detention: the preventive detention prison of Santo Domingo and the La Victoria National Penitentiary where they saw some 1,700 detainees, more than a hundred of whom had been arrested for political reasons.

In Panama, they studied the distribution programme which the National Society had devised in co-operation with the Ministries of Health and Education for the distribution of 1,000 tons of milk powder donated by the European Economic Community through the ICRC to the Red Cross Society of Panama.

In the Bahamas, which achieved independence in 1973, they reviewed the activities of the National Red Cross Society now being formed, with a view to its recognition by the ICRC.

## **Asia**

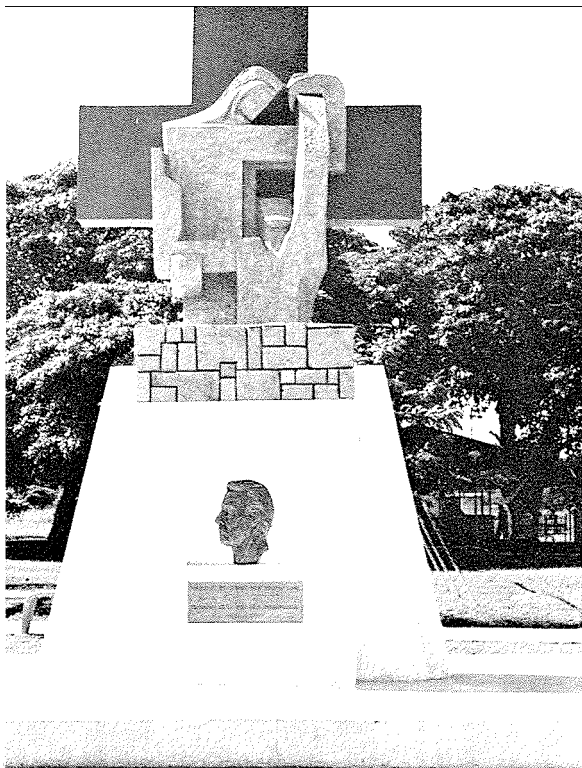
### **Thailand**

The ICRC delegation in Bangkok, headed by Mr. Zen Ruffinen, is continuing its work for Indochinese refugees in Thailand. These refugees,



**Lebanon:** The Red Cross, the sign of solidarity.

Photo Swedish Red Cross, E. Lundgren



**Nicaragua:** Monument to Henry Dunant at Managua.

**Geneva:** Mr. George M. Elsey, President of the American Red Cross (right), hands over documents to Mr. Jean Pictet, Director of the Henry Dunant Institute, for the Institute's museum.

Photo J. Moriaud/CICR



some 76,000, live in eighteen camps and places of reception. The ICRC activity comprises essentially:

regular visits to the camps to register new refugees and, if necessary, take emergency relief action in co-operation with the National Society;

visits to detained refugees;

the functions of the Central Tracing Agency, that is to say, the recording of refugees in detention and the institution of inquiries with a view to replying to requests for news.

In October, 2,022 new refugees were recorded and 70 inquiries instituted.

From the end of August to the end of October, two new series of visits were made to seventeen police stations in which 195 refugees were being detained.

From September to October, the ICRC regional delegate for South East Asia, Mr. A. Pasquier, carried out a mission in Thailand. He had various contacts with the National Society, the Ministers of Foreign Affairs and of the Interior, and with the military authorities concerning ICRC activities for persons detained because of events.

## **Middle East**

### **Lebanon**

During the last few weeks, the ICRC delegation in Lebanon, headed by Mr. J. Hoefliger, has continued protecting and assisting the conflict victims.

The delegation staff—including the doctors and nurses made available by the Scandinavian Red Cross Societies for the ICRC hospital in Beirut—was some sixty persons, based in Beirut, Jounieh, Tripoli and Larnaca (Cyprus).

#### *Medico-social action*

From these various bases, the ICRC delegates endeavour to cover all Lebanon, to determine the number of needy people and the amount of medical and food needs, and to supply the medical commissions and relief teams which have been formed on ICRC initiative and with its help. The delegates also provide assistance direct to isolated communities.

Towards the middle of October, the vessel "Kalliopi", on charter to the ICRC, and operating a shuttle service between Cyprus and Lebanon,

went to Tripoli where it unloaded some 240 tons of relief. The port being blockaded, the "Kalliopi" was the first vessel to enter the Tripoli roads after the ICRC delegates had negotiated to obtain special authorization from all parties concerned.

Later the "Kalliopi" made two more trips to Tyre, with more than 600 tons of food and medicaments. By mid-November it had also transported 530 tons of relief to Jounieh.

In all, from the beginning of its relief operations in autumn 1975 to 10 November 1976, the ICRC delivered more than 3,340 tons of relief to Lebanon, valued at about 16.5 million Swiss francs.

Work at the ICRC hospital goes on unabated. Each week some 600 outpatients and about forty inpatients are treated; the number of surgical operations exceeds a hundred weekly.

### *Prisoners*

The ICRC is still trying to obtain facilities from the various parties to enable it to carry out its traditional work for prisoners.

Between mid-October and mid-November ICRC delegates visited some thirty prisoners in "right wing" hands and a dozen held by the Palestinian "left wing" forces.

### *Agency*

The Central Tracing Agency carries on at Geneva, Beirut, Jounieh, Tripoli and Bekaa. In October, it instituted 769 inquiries (after receiving requests for news), and it forwarded 1,333 replies and 3,090 family messages.

---

*IN GENEVA***Presidency of the Executive Council**

As announced in our issue of September 1975, Mr. Roger Gallopin's mandate as President of the Executive Council will terminate on 31 December this year.

Mr. Gallopin has discharged that function since July 1973. Associated in ICRC activity since 1936, and Director of the institution for many years, Mr. Gallopin was elected member of the International Committee in 1967. In that capacity he continued participating in the work of the ICRC as a member of the Assembly.

On 1 January 1977, Mr. Alexandre Hay will assume the presidency of both the ICRC and its Executive Council.

**Participation in the Geneva Conventions**

In a letter of 4 July to the Swiss Federal Council, the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam stated that, with the same reservations as the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam and the Republic of South Viet Nam, his country would continue to participate in the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949 for the protection of war victims.

In addition, on 30 September, the Prime Minister of the Republic of Surinam wrote the Swiss Federal Council that his State considered itself bound to the Geneva Conventions by their earlier ratification by the Netherlands; the Republic of Surinam declared itself to be a party to the Conventions since its independence on 25 November 1975.

## “Red Cross Principles” in Arabic

The Arabic version of *Red Cross Principles* has just been issued by the ICRC. This work, which first appeared in French in 1955 and has also been translated into English, German, Japanese and Spanish, is of fundamental importance and should, as Max Huber wrote in his preface to the French edition, be not only read but meditated upon.<sup>1</sup> The author, Mr. Jean Pictet, is Vice-President of the ICRC, Director of the Henry Dunant Institute and Associate Professor at the University of Geneva.

With this latest publication, the ICRC is pursuing its work for the dissemination of our movement's principles among the Arabic-speaking nations, most of whom have adopted the sign of the red crescent and are imbued with the same spirit as the countries whose emblem is the red cross.

It is the earnest hope of the International Committee that this 196-page volume—obtainable from the ICRC Documentation Service in Geneva (price, 10 Sw.frs)—will be well received everywhere and that it will enlighten many readers on the purport and necessity of service in the humanitarian context. Its significance is enhanced by the fact that it is at present the only work in which the principles of the Red Cross are systematically examined.

---

<sup>1</sup> “I therefore recommend all Red Cross men and women not only to read this work but to meditate upon it. They will then have no difficulty in discovering the road leading from the loftiest of principles, described in masterly fashion, to the more commonplace practical problems, which make up the daily life of the Red Cross, as well as to the new problems which the world, in a constant state of flux, may set us in the future.”



## ANALYTICAL INDEX TO THE INTERNATIONAL REVIEW OF THE RED CROSS

In our January 1976 issue, we announced the publication of an index to the French edition of *International Review* covering the years 1962 to 1974. It gives us pleasure to inform our English-speaking readers that the analytical index to the English edition is now available.<sup>1</sup>

We reproduce below the preface to the English index which covers the period from 1961 to 1974.

*Soon after the Second World War, it was considered desirable to inform also the English-speaking world of the tasks which the ICRC is called upon to discharge, and of the legal and ethical problems which have to be dealt with by the Red Cross movement. It was decided to begin on a small scale by issuing a sixteen to twenty page monthly supplement in English, the first of which appeared in January 1948. It was only in 1961 that the ICRC published a complete English version of its periodical and the first issue came out in April of that year under the name "International Review of the Red Cross". The present Analytical Index starts from that date, but it also contains references to the main articles which had appeared in the supplements from 1948 to 1961.*

*The Index shows at a glance the large number and variety of the entries, the range of subjects of concern to the Red Cross having continually increased. It was therefore deemed essential to have, besides the names of authors arranged in alphabetical order, a detailed subject index, to facilitate reference to the various facts and events which have stood out as landmarks in the history of the Red Cross during all those years. The "Review" has continued on the course set by its founders. In it may be found, as in the past, all kinds of articles on Red Cross activities and Red*

---

<sup>1</sup> *Analytical Index to the International Review of the Red Cross, 1961-1974*, Geneva, 1976, 84 pp., price Sw.fr. 5.00 from the ICRC Documentation Service. A limited number of copies of the index for the period 1939-1961, in French only, are still available, price Sw.fr. 5.00.

## INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE

*Cross principles, as well as studies on many humanitarian problems arising in the world today.*

*The French index, which appeared in 1975, was prepared by Miss Marguerite J. Volland. Before devoting all her energies to this task, she had been for many years on the staff of the ICRC as secretary to the editor of the "Revue internationale", and her knowledge of the history and achievements of the Red Cross stood her in good stead to bring her enterprise to a successful conclusion. The ICRC's deep appreciation goes once more to Miss Volland for her splendid work. But our warmest thanks are also extended to the members of the ICRC translation service who were given the task of preparing the English version and entering in it the references to the articles in the earlier supplements. To judge by the large number of requests we have received from readers of the English edition of "International Review", the publication of the index comes at a timely moment. We feel sure that it will render great service to many people and we trust that it will be well received by a wide public.*

*J.-G. L.*

# IN THE RED CROSS WORLD

---

## THE STANDING COMMISSION OF THE INTERNATIONAL RED CROSS

The Standing Commission met in Geneva on 26 October and 4 November 1976 under the presidency of Sir Geoffrey Newman-Morris. The other members present were Mr. George Aitken and Sir Evelyn Shuckburgh, the two representatives of the ICRC, Mr. Alexandre Hay and Mr. Roger Gallopin, and those of the League, Mr. José Barroso <sup>1</sup> and Shri S. Ranganathan. Mrs. N. Troyan was replaced by Dr. Baltiysky. Mrs. Issa-el-Khoury was unable to attend. Mr. T. W. Sloper attended, as technical adviser.

The Commission devoted itself mainly to preparations for the Twenty-third International Conference of the Red Cross which will take place at Bucharest in October 1977. General Mihai Burca, President of the Red Cross of Romania, heading a delegation from that Society, informed the Commission of the progress made in arrangements for this important meeting. The Commission adopted draft proposals for the programme and agenda for the Conference.

Other points raised included: the Red Cross and Peace, the Reappraisal of the Role of the Red Cross, and the Henry-Dunant Medal. In addition, the Standing Commission considered with interest reports on current activities of the ICRC and the League.

---

<sup>1</sup> Replaced on 26 October by Mr. Eustasio Villanueva.

## **Re-appraisal of the Role of the Red Cross**

### **Initial exchange of views on the Tansley Report Recommendations**

In response to the desire expressed by many National Societies, the first general discussion of the final report on the re-appraisal of the role of the Red Cross took place on 30 October under the chairmanship of Mr. A. Hay, President of the ICRC.

This informal and lively discussion enabled some forty National Societies to exchange views on this important subject. The conclusions which may be drawn are summarized below:

About thirty National Societies replied to the League-ICRC questionnaire on the Tansley Report; those which have not replied are requested to do so before the end of the year.

Although some National Societies are of the opinion that the Tansley Report does not justify the cost entailed, most of them consider the report has filled a need.

Almost all the National Societies which took the floor said they were prepared to discuss the Tansley Report in detail, first within the Red Cross—i.e. during the meeting of the Council of Delegates at Bucharest in October 1977—and second, with governments during the Twenty-third International Conference of the Red Cross.

The main comments concerned the fundamental role of the Red Cross which, according to Tansley, is to provide emergency relief, unconditionally and impartially whenever and wherever there is need for protection and assistance as a result of natural disaster or conflict. Most of those who took the floor felt that this did not give sufficient weight to community service which National Societies give daily in normal times.

---

## EXTRAORDINARY MEETING OF THE LEAGUE BOARD OF GOVERNORS

The Board of Governors of the League of Red Cross Societies held an extraordinary meeting last month in Geneva solely to revise the League Constitution. The ICRC was represented with observer status.

Some articles of the new Constitution refer to co-operation between the ICRC and the League; others to matters which are of concern to the ICRC. For that reason the draft articles drawn up by the Constitution Revision Commission — appointed in November 1973 at Teheran — were submitted to the ICRC. The ICRC had made a number of comments and suggestions on articles relating to matters within its purview, and these were taken into account by the Commission. The result of this co-operation was the almost unanimous adoption of the articles in question. We give the gist of those articles below <sup>1</sup>.

In article 3, dealing with tasks devolving on the League, there are two subparagraphs, (g) and (h), of concern to the ICRC and specifying some League tasks:

- (g) To bring help to victims of armed conflicts within the framework of the agreed functions of the League as a member of the International Red Cross and in accordance with the Agreements concluded with the ICRC.
- (h) Assist the ICRC in the promotion and development of international humanitarian law, and collaborate with it in the dissemination of this law and of the Red Cross Principles to the National Societies.

### *Action in the field*

Subparagraph (g), concerning relief actions, confirms ideas contained in the 1969 Agreement defining the respective fields of activity of each institution. By the Agreement, the League and the ICRC sought to co-ordinate their activities, particularly when their delegates are required to work in the same place simultaneously.

Such situations can occur when, for example, a country ravaged by a natural disaster has called in the League and subsequently is involved in civil war, which calls for action by the ICRC.

Then again, when an emergency phase of an armed conflict has passed, ICRC operations for the benefit of victims may be taken over by the League. In co-operation with the National Society of the country in question the League would be able to tackle the job of reconstruction,

---

<sup>1</sup> The texts of the Constitution of the League published herewith are not final in form.

revive the public health services and provide the population with the assistance necessary to overcome the disruption caused by the conflict.

### *Humanitarian Law*

Subparagraph (h) of the same article concerns a task which is carried out mainly in time of peace, that is to say, the development of and the dissemination of knowledge of international humanitarian law. The co-operation between the League and the ICRC is in this way given the sanction of the law. The support of the National Society federation in this huge field will contribute to the wider dissemination of knowledge of humanitarian law.

### *Admission of new Societies*

This is dealt with in article 4. After discussion, the status quo was maintained:

The ICRC will continue to grant official recognition to new National Red Cross Societies, thereby conferring on them membership of the International Red Cross and the right to vote at International Red Cross Conferences. On the other hand, admission to the League is a matter for the League alone. The procedure for recognition and that for admission to the League being akin they are carried out jointly by the League and the ICRC.

### *General co-operation*

Article 30 on general co-operation between the League and the ICRC reads as follows:

1. The League shall maintain close relations with the International Committee of the Red Cross in order to coordinate and to harmonize their respective activities laid down by the statutes of their respective Institutions, the Statutes of the International Red Cross, and the decisions adopted by the International Conferences of the Red Cross.
2. The League shall conclude with the ICRC the agreements required to ensure a harmonious development of their respective activities.
3. The cooperation between the League and the ICRC shall be ensured inter alia by meetings at least once a month of representatives of the two organizations.

Here again, official sanction is given to the relations between the two institutions. The article also makes provision for the conclusion of other agreements similar to that of 1969 relating to relief. The revised Constitution will come into force in the course of the next ordinary session of the Board of Governors, when the League's bye-laws will also be examined.

## VIET NAM

At the beginning of October, the National Red Cross Society of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam sent the following communication to the International Committee of the Red Cross:

*"We have the honour to advise you that, consequent on the reunification of our country, we have, on 31 July 1976, united the National Societies of North and South in a single organization which will henceforth be called the Red Cross of Viet Nam. Its headquarters will be in Hanoi, capital of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam.*

---

## BULGARIA

The 7th National Congress of the Bulgarian Red Cross took place in Sofia on 14 and 15 October under the chairmanship of Dr. K. Ignatov, President of the Society. The meeting was attended by representatives of many other National Societies and by the Chairman of the Standing Commission of the International Red Cross, Sir G. Newman-Morris. The ICRC was represented by Mr. M. Naville, Member and former President, and the League by Mr. H. Beer, Secretary General.

Mr. Naville read to the opening session a message from Mr. A. Hay, President of the ICRC, expressing the best wishes of the institution for the success of the National Congress.

The main items on the agenda were the septennial report by the President of the Society (which had held its 6th Congress in 1969), reports of regional sections and the election of the Presidium. All of the current members of the Presidium were re-elected. Several resolutions were adopted. One of the principal subjects discussed was the Red Cross and Peace. All speakers emphasized the need for the Red Cross to work for peace and international understanding.

The guests from abroad were received at the Presidential Palace by the Chief of State, Mr. Zivkov. They were also invited to visit Varna and Slantchev Briag to witness demonstrations by Red Cross first aid workers. Other events testified to the warmth of the welcome extended to its guests by the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

---

## FINLAND

The Finnish Red Cross, from 11 to 15 October, organized a training course for future delegates, with the participation of several leaders of the Society, including its Secretary General, Mr. K. Warras. Twenty-seven Finns took part, 19 of whom belonged to medical or paramedical professions—the others having been chosen for their potential ability to carry out or direct relief activities. Each of the Nordic National Societies also sent participants, as part of the effort of co-ordination and co-operation. The international institutions were represented as well, the ICRC by Mr. F. Schmidt, head of the Relief Division, and his deputy, Mr. P. Dind; the League by Mr. S. Kilde, Director of the Office for Relief Planning, and his deputy, Mr. R. Carrillo.

During the four-day course, both lecturers and students spent all their time in a modernized old farm house, sharing a communal life and benefiting from continuous contacts which contributed greatly to the success of the course.

Various aspects of the organization and current activities of the Red Cross were described by members of the Finnish Red Cross and the representatives of the ICRC and the League. Thereafter, there were numerous discussions among the various groups, enabling all participants to consider and express themselves on the problems involved in protecting and assisting the victims of conflicts and natural disasters.

Every detail in the arrangements for the course was perfect.

---



## M I S C E L L A N E O U S

---

### **ANOTHER COUNTRY ACCEDES TO THE GENEVA PROTOCOL**

On 16 September the Government of Qatar deposited with the French Government its instrument of accession to the Geneva Protocol of 17 June 1925 for the Prohibition of the Use in War of Asphyxiating, Poisonous or other Gases and of Bacteriological Methods of Warfare.

---

### **SEVENTH CONGRESS OF INTERNATIONAL SOCIETY OF PENAL MILITARY LAW AND LAW OF WAR**

From 23 to 28 September the International Society of Penal Military Law and Law of War, in co-operation with the International Institute of Humanitarian Law, held its seventh Congress in San Remo (Italy). The meeting was attended by almost a hundred people from military and legal circles. The ICRC was represented by Mr. C. Pilloud, Director, and Mr. F. de Mulinen.

The congress theme was "Human Rights in the Armed Forces", in relation to which papers were submitted on: the European Convention on Human Rights, the United Nations Covenants and the Armed Forces (A. H. Robertson)—Freedom of opinion and expression (O. Triffterer)—Freedom of assembly and association (M. Danse)—Safeguards in case of arrest, detention and prosecution (F. Kalshoven)—the development of the concept of neutrality in modern armed conflicts (E. Kussbach).

The ensuing discussions were of great interest and showed that the application and full observance of human rights in the armed forces were highly desirable provided the demands and restrictions of the military system were taken into account as one of the conditions for respect of human rights by the armed forces.

---

## WHO WAS HENRY DUNANT'S BROTHER ?

Henry Dunant's younger brother, Pierre-Louis Dunant, was born in Geneva in 1834 and died in that town in 1918. According to an article in *Médecine et hygiène* (Geneva, 27 October 1976), he shared his elder brother's concern for humanitarian problems.

After medical studies in Paris, Pierre-Louis Dunant resettled in his native town and gave his attention to hygiene, demography and other questions. He was appointed professor of hygiene at the Faculty of Medicine and, in 1882, Secretary General of the International Hygiene Congress, of which he published the reports. He was the author of several monographs on social medicine and demography, and for a long time compiled a monthly bulletin of statistics of deaths and epidemic diseases.

He also did practical humanitarian work in connection with various charitable bodies in Geneva. He was one of the founders of a convalescent home for women and was for a long time its consultant physician. Like his brother Henry, he had probably been influenced by his mother who herself devoted a great deal of energy to helping the poor.<sup>1</sup>

---

<sup>1</sup> When referring to his mother, in his *Mémoires*, Henry Dunant wrote: « There are many examples in history of mothers who had great influence on sons who rendered signal service to mankind ».

# CONTENTS

1976

N<sup>os</sup> 178-189

## ARTICLES

	Page
<b>Paul Ruegger</b> : Gustave Moynier, <i>January</i> . . . . .	3
<b>Yolande Diallo</b> : Humanitarian Law and Traditional African Law, <i>February</i> . . . . .	57
<b>Claude Pilloud</b> : Reservations to the Geneva Conventions of 1949, <i>March</i> . . . . .	107
<b>Claude Pilloud</b> : Reservations to the Geneva Conventions of 1949 (II), <i>April</i> . . . . .	163
<b>Diplomatic Conference</b> on the Reaffirmation and Development of International Humanitarian Law applicable in Armed Conflicts, <i>May</i> . . . . .	221
In War and in Peace the Red Cross is Present, <i>May</i> . . . . .	223
<b>Michel Veuthey</b> : Guerrilla Warfare and Humanitarian Law, <i>June</i> . . . . .	277
The Red Cross and the human environment, <i>June</i> . . . . .	295
<b>Diplomatic Conference</b> ( <i>third session</i> ), <i>July</i> . . . . .	333
<b>Yolande Diallo</b> : African Traditions and Humanitarian Law, <i>August</i> . . . . .	387
<b>Diplomatic Conference</b> . Summary of third session's work, <i>September</i> . . . . .	443
Reappraisal of the role of the Red Cross . . . . .	493
<b>Claude Pilloud</b> : Reflections on general Red Cross objectives, <i>October</i> . . . . .	506
Tribute to the Memory of Eglantyne Jebb, <i>November</i> . . . . .	543
<b>Hans Haug</b> : The International Red Cross, <i>December</i> . . . . .	597
	635

# INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE OF THE RED CROSS

## JANUARY

	Page
<i>External activities :</i>	
Africa — Latin America — Asia — Europe — Middle-East . . .	13
<i>In Geneva :</i>	
Accession to Geneva Conventions . . . . .	23
Two New Publications in Arabic . . . . .	24
A New Analytical Index of the International Review of the Red Cross 1962-1974 . . . . .	28

## FEBRUARY

Conference of Government Experts on Weapons: second session	64
<i>In Geneva :</i>	
Honorary Member of the ICRC . . . . .	67
Clarification by the ICRC . . . . .	68
Accession to the Geneva Conventions . . . . .	69
A New Publication . . . . .	69
A Mark of Generosity: The Maurice de Madre Fund . . . . .	70
ICRC Publications from 1966 to 1975 . . . . .	72

## MARCH

Conference of Government Experts on Weapons closes . . . . .	125
<i>External activities :</i>	
Africa — Latin America — Middle East . . . . .	126
<i>In Geneva :</i>	
An ICRC publication . . . . .	134
A Humanitarian Certificate: the ICRC travel document . . . . .	136

## APRIL

Conference of Government Experts on Weapons . . . . .	188
-------------------------------------------------------	-----

*External activities :*

Africa — Latin America — Asia — Middle East — Europe . . .	197
------------------------------------------------------------	-----

## MAY

*External activities :*

Africa — Latin America — Middle East . . . . .	233
------------------------------------------------	-----

*In Geneva :*

Death of Jacques Chenevière, ICRC honorary vice-president . .	244
International Committee tribute . . . . .	246
Humanitarian activity in Angola . . . . .	248
International Tracing Service . . . . .	249
A third ICRC publication on the use of certain weapons . . . .	252
“The Red Cross and My Country” in Ethiopia and Portugal . .	254

## JUNE

Presidency of the International Committee of the Red Cross . .	303
----------------------------------------------------------------	-----

*External activities :*

Africa — Latin America — Asia — Middle East . . . . .	305
ICRC activity in Lebanon . . . . .	310

## JULY

*External activities :*

Africa — Middle East — Latin America — Asia — North America	337
-------------------------------------------------------------	-----

*In Geneva :*

Mr. Eric Martin, Honorary Member of ICRC . . . . .	346
A Tribute from the International Committee . . . . .	348
Accessions to the Geneva Conventions . . . . .	349

## AUGUST

ICRC Field Hospital in Beirut . . . . .	402
<i>External activities :</i>	
Africa — Latin America — Middle East . . . . .	408
<i>In Geneva :</i>	
ICRC visitors . . . . .	414
New Posters of the Geneva Conventions . . . . .	415
Annual Reports for 1975 . . . . .	416

## SEPTEMBER

<i>External activities :</i>	
Middle East — Africa — Latin America — Asia — USSR . . . . .	468

## OCTOBER

<i>External activities :</i>	
Africa — Latin America — Asia — Middle East . . . . .	512

## NOVEMBER

<i>External activities :</i>	
Middle East — Latin America — Asia — Africa . . . . .	552
<i>In Geneva :</i>	
Death of former ICRC delegate . . . . .	556
New ICRC Publication . . . . .	556
Seminar on International Humanitarian Law and Methods for its dissemination . . . . .	557
ICRC Relief Operations . . . . .	568
School Textbook and the "Soldier's Manual" . . . . .	573

## DECEMBER

The International Committee of the Red Cross . . . . .	610
<i>External activities :</i>	
Africa — Latin America — Asia — Middle East . . . . .	617
<i>In Geneva :</i>	
Presidency of the Executive Board . . . . .	623
Participation in the Geneva Conventions . . . . .	623
Red Cross Principles in Arabic . . . . .	624
Analytical index to the International Review of the Red Cross . . . . .	625

## IN THE RED CROSS WORLD

### JANUARY

	Page
Dissemination of the Geneva Conventions: Ghana-Nigeria- Poland . . . . .	30
Henry Dunant Institute . . . . .	34
International Red Cross Assistance to Vietnam . . . . .	35
Repatriation of foreigners by the International Red Cross . . .	36
World Red Cross Day . . . . .	37
Republic of Korea . . . . .	38
Libya . . . . .	38

### FEBRUARY

Assistance for Sahraoui Victims . . . . .	83
Mauritania . . . . .	84
Repatriations by the International Red Cross . . . . .	89
German Democratic Republic . . . . .	90
Japan . . . . .	90

### MARCH

International Red Cross in Vietnam . . . . .	138
The Red Cross and the danger in commerce of blood products .	141
Henry Dunant Institute . . . . .	142
Guatemala . . . . .	144
Belgium . . . . .	145
U.S.S.R. . . . .	146

### APRIL

Red Cross Seminar in Uganda . . . . .	206
Philippines . . . . .	207
Henry Dunant Institute . . . . .	208
Swedish Red Cross Seminar . . . . .	207

## MAY

The International Red Cross Museum . . . . .	255
Repatriation operations by the International Red Cross . . . . .	256
Upper Volta . . . . .	258
Uganda . . . . .	258

## JUNE

Joint Commission of the Empress Shôken Fund. . . . .	311
Eighth Regional Meeting of Arab Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies . . . . .	316
Second Conference of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies of the Balkan Countries . . . . .	318
Morocco . . . . .	322
The Centenary of the Danish Red Cross . . . . .	323

## JULY

Standing Commission of the International Red Cross . . . . .	350
Seventh Regional Meeting of Red Cross Societies in Managua . . . . .	352
United States . . . . .	353
Bangladesh . . . . .	355

## AUGUST

Henry Dunant Institute . . . . .	418
The Red Cross and Social Welfare . . . . .	419
Honduras . . . . .	420

## SEPTEMBER

Annual Report of the League . . . . .	476
Cuba . . . . .	477
Philippines . . . . .	480

## OCTOBER

Another repatriation operation by the International Red Cross . . . . .	518
Third inter-American meeting of Red Cross information and public relations directors . . . . .	519



	Page
World Red Cross Day . . . . .	521
Upper Volta . . . . .	522
Guyana . . . . .	523
Poland . . . . .	524
Henry Dunant Institute . . . . .	526

#### NOVEMBER

Austria . . . . .	575
Canada . . . . .	577
Republic of Korea . . . . .	579
Spain . . . . .	581

#### DECEMBER

The Standing Commission of the International Red Cross . . . .	627
Re-appraisal of the Role of the Red Cross . . . . .	628
Extraordinary meeting of the League Board of Governors . . .	629
Viet Nam . . . . .	631
Bulgaria . . . . .	631
Finland . . . . .	632

### MISCELLANEOUS

#### JANUARY

International Women's Year . . . . .	41
Two United Nations Resolutions on the Development of International Humanitarian Law . . . . .	46

#### FEBRUARY

A Resolution on Chemical and Biological Weapons . . . . .	92
Study of International Humanitarian Law in the Netherlands . .	93
An Example of Humanity . . . . .	94

#### MARCH

Prohibition of certain weapons or restriction of their use . . . .	149
The "Convention Travel Document" . . . . .	154

## APRIL

A Contemporary Account of Solferino . . . . .	210
World Health Day . . . . .	211

## MAY

Medical needs in developing countries . . . . .	260
The notion of asylum . . . . .	264

## July

International Covenants on Human Rights . . . . .	356
Mutual Assistance and International Solidarity . . . . .	368
Problems of International Humanitarian Law . . . . .	372
For a Fairer Sharing of Health Resources . . . . .	375
Health and Human Rights . . . . .	377

## AUGUST

The Teaching of the Law of War . . . . .	423
------------------------------------------	-----

## SEPTEMBER

The Teaching of the Law of Armed Conflicts . . . . .	482
------------------------------------------------------	-----

## OCTOBER

Third Round Table on current problems of international humanitarian law . . . . .	527
Doctors and nurses state their position on torture . . . . .	529

## NOVEMBER

Creation of an Inter-American Institute of International Humanitarian Law . . . . .	582
Smallpox eradication campaign . . . . .	583
Protection of refugees . . . . .	585
A New State accedes to Geneva Protocol . . . . .	586
Nursing . . . . .	587

## DECEMBER

Another country accedes to the Geneva Protocol . . . . .	633
Seventh Congress of International Society of Penal Military Law and Law of War . . . . .	633
Who was Henry Dunant's brother ? . . . .	634

## PLATES

<b>Venezuela :</b> opening of the 7th National Convention of the Venezuelan Red Cross in Caracas, <i>January</i> . . . . .	17
<b>Mauritania :</b> leading members of the Red Cross among children waiting to be treated in a dispensary at Nouakchott, <i>January</i> . . . . .	17
Mr. J. P. Hocké, director of the ICRC Operations Department helping at a distribution by the South Vietnam Red Cross of relief supplies provided by the International Red Cross, in a village, and, accompanied by the Secretary General of the South Vietnam Red Cross and two ICRC delegates, attending a first-aid class, <i>January</i> . . . . .	18
<b>Chile :</b> unloading ICRC relief supplies in the port of Valparaiso, <i>January</i> . . . . .	19
<b>Angola :</b> in the ICRC Central Tracing Agency in Luanda, the delegate in charge and a local employee deal with requests, <i>January</i> . . . . .	19
<b>Republic of Korea :</b> Mrs. Sung Soon Yew, Mrs. Catherine M. Mac- kenzie, Bok Eum Kim, receive the Florence Nightingale Medal and the accompanying citation, <i>January</i> . . . . .	20
<b>Libya :</b> loading supplies at Benghazi during relief operations to Syria organized some time ago by the Libyan Arab Red Crescent, <i>January</i> . . . . .	20
Persons repatriated from South Vietnam by the ICRC arriving in <b>Karachi</b> and <b>Madras</b> , <i>February</i> . . . . .	87
Repatriates from South Vietnam, while aboard the plane, fill in forms for the Central Tracing Agency of the ICRC, <i>February</i> . . . . .	88
	643

<b>Democratic Republic of Germany:</b> Presentation of the Florence Nightingale Medal and citation to Sister Ilse Giese, <i>February</i> . . . . .	88
<b>Lebanon:</b> ICRC field hospital in Beirut, <i>March</i> . . . . .	129
ICRC field hospital in Beirut—displaced persons waiting to be treated by ICRC doctors, <i>March</i> . . . . .	130
<b>USSR:</b> The Florence Nightingale Medal and citation presented to Mrs. Vera Ivanovna Ivanova and to Mrs. Ekaterina Efimovna Sirenko, <i>March</i> . . . . .	147
Congratulations to two recipients of the Florence Nightingale Medal, Mrs. Razia Chakenovna Iskakova and Mrs. Sophia Vassilievna Goloukhova, <i>March</i> . . . . .	148
<b>Philippines:</b> In Manila the honorary ICRC delegate reviews the services of Miss Irene F. Francia, the recipient of the Florence Nightingale Medal, <i>April</i> . . . . .	205
<b>Lebanon:</b> the ICRC field hospital, Beirut, <i>April</i> . . . . .	205
<b>Kampala:</b> Marshal Idi Amin Dada accompanied by delegates of the ICRC and the League, <i>April</i> . . . . .	206
Participants in the Red Cross seminar, <i>April</i> . . . . .	206
<b>Lebanon:</b> The operating theatre at the ICRC field hospital in Beirut, <i>May</i> . . . . .	237
A village in the Bekaa plain: ICRC mobile medical team at work, <i>May</i> . . . . .	238
Central Tracing Agency office at the ICRC Beirut delegation, <i>May</i> . . . . .	239
<b>Yemen Arab Republic:</b> Repatriation of Yemeni nationals by an aircraft on charter to the ICRC, <i>May</i> . . . . .	240
<b>Portugal:</b> An ICRC delegate handing a copy of "The Red Cross and My Country" to the President of the Portuguese Red Cross, <i>May</i> . . . . .	240
M. Alexandre Hay, President of the International Committee of the Red Cross (1 July 1976), <i>June</i> . . . . .	302
<b>Damascus:</b> Professor A. C. Chatti, President of the Syrian Red Crescent and Chairman of the VIIIth Regional Meeting of Arab Red Crescent and Red Cross Societies, addressing participants at the opening session, <i>June</i> . . . . .	319
<b>Bucarest:</b> Address by General M. Burca, President of the Red Cross of the Socialist Republic of Romania, at the closing meeting of the IIInd Conference of Balkan Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, <i>June</i> . . . . .	319

<b>Copenhagen:</b> The Queen Mother of Denmark speaking at the official session organized on the occasion of the Centenary of the Danish Red Cross, while events commemorating the Centenary are held throughout the country, <i>June</i> . . . . .	320
<b>Canada:</b> Mr. R. Gallopin, President of the ICRC Executive Council, conversing with Mr. P. E. Trudeau, Canadian Prime Minister, <i>July</i> . . . . .	343
<b>United States:</b> Mr. R. Gallopin, with Mr. J. J. Sisco, Under-Secretary of State at the State Department, <i>July</i> . . . . .	343
<b>Dacca:</b> An ICRC delegate addressing a World Red Cross Day meeting, <i>July</i> . . . . .	344
<b>Managua:</b> Closing session of the Seventh Meeting of Presidents of National Red Cross Societies, <i>July</i> . . . . .	344
<b>Beirut:</b> ICRC field hospital, <i>August</i> . . . . .	403
Surgery in the field hospital, <i>August</i> . . . . .	404
<b>Mexico:</b> An ICRC delegate visits a workshop in the women's prison, <i>August</i> . . . . .	421
<b>Tegucigalpa:</b> The Honduran Red Cross continues its milk campaign for poor children, <i>August</i> . . . . .	421
<b>San Remo:</b> Some of the participants attending a course on the law of war, <i>August</i> . . . . .	422
<b>Lisbon:</b> At the Portuguese Red Cross Tracing Service, <i>August</i> . . . . .	422
<b>Beirut:</b> Red Cross trucks waiting at the entrance of the Palestinian camp of Tel al-Zaatar for the wounded ...who are transported to West Beirut to be cared for in hospitals, <i>September</i> . . . . .	473-74
<b>Chile:</b> Head of the delegation of the ICRC visiting the Santiago penitentiary, <i>October</i> . . . . .	515
<b>Madras:</b> Indian Red Cross welcoming people just repatriated by the International Red Cross from the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam, <i>October</i> . . . . .	516
<b>In Geneva:</b> Seminar on international humanitarian law and methods of its dissemination, organized by the ICRC, <i>November</i> . . . . .	559
<b>In Cu Chi province,</b> ICRC delegates distributing International Red Cross relief supplies together with members of the Red Cross of Viet Nam, <i>November</i> . . . . .	560
<b>Sahara:</b> In the region of Tindouf, ICRC delegates inquiring about refugees' situation, <i>November</i> . . . . .	560

	Page
<b>Lebanon</b> : The Red Cross, the sign of solidarity, <i>December</i> . . .	619
<b>Nicaragua</b> : Monument to Henry Dunant at Managua, <i>December</i>	619
<b>Geneva</b> : Mr. George M. Elsey, President of the American Red Cross, hands over documents to Mr. Jean Pictet, Direc- tor of the Henry Dunant Institute, for the Institute's museum, <i>December</i> . . . . .	620

## BOOKS AND REVIEWS

Handbuch der schweizerischen Aussenpolitik (J. G. Lossier), <i>February</i> . . . . .	98
Max Huber: Der Barmherzige Samariter (J.-G. Lossier), <i>February</i> . . . . .	99
Jean de Blonay: "1870: A Revolution in Surgery" (J.-G. Lossier), <i>May</i> . . . . .	266
Jacques Freymond: "Guerres, Révolutions, Croix-Rouge, Réflexions sur le rôle du Comité International de la Croix- Rouge" (Herbert Lüthy), <i>August</i> . . . . .	428
"Bulletin" of the Société Henry Dunant (J.-G. Lossier), <i>September</i>	483
Re-appraisal of the Role of the Red Cross—Index, <i>September</i>	485

EXTRACT FROM THE STATUTES OF  
THE INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE OF THE RED CROSS

ADOPTED 21 JUNE 1973

ART. 1. — *International Committee of the Red Cross*

1. The International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), founded in Geneva in 1863 and formally recognized in the Geneva Conventions and by International Conferences of the Red Cross, shall be an independent organization having its own Statutes.

2. It shall be a constituent part of the International Red Cross.<sup>1</sup>

ART. 2. — *Legal Status*

As an association governed by Articles 60 and following of the Swiss Civil Code, the ICRC shall have legal personality.

ART. 3. — *Headquarters and Emblem*

The headquarters of the ICRC shall be in Geneva.

Its emblem shall be a red cross on a white ground. Its motto shall be *Inter arma caritas*.

ART. 4. — *Role*

1. The special role of the ICRC shall be :

- (a) to maintain the fundamental principles of the Red Cross as proclaimed by the XXth International Conference of the Red Cross ;
- (b) to recognize any newly established or reconstituted National Red Cross Society which fulfils the conditions for recognition in force, and to notify other National Societies of such recognition ;
- (c) to undertake the tasks incumbent on it under the Geneva Conventions, to work for the faithful application of these Conventions and to take cognizance of any complaints regarding alleged breaches of the humanitarian Conventions ;

---

<sup>1</sup> The International Red Cross comprises the National Red Cross Societies, the International Committee of the Red Cross and the League of Red Cross Societies. The term "National Red Cross Societies" includes the Red Crescent Societies and the Red Lion and Sun Society.

- (d) to take action in its capacity as a neutral institution, especially in case of war, civil war or internal strife ; to endeavour to ensure at all times that the military and civilian victims of such conflicts and of their direct results receive protection and assistance, and to serve in humanitarian matters, as an intermediary between the parties ;
- (e) to ensure the operation of the Central Information Agencies provided for in the Geneva Conventions ;
- (f) to contribute, in view of such conflicts, to the preparation and development of medical personnel and medical equipment, in co-operation with the Red Cross organizations, the medical services of the armed forces, and other competent authorities ;
- (g) to work for the continual improvement of humanitarian international law and for the better understanding and diffusion of the Geneva Conventions and to prepare for their possible extension ;
- (h) to accept the mandates entrusted to it by the International Conferences of the Red Cross.

2. The ICRC may also take any humanitarian initiative which comes within its role as a specifically neutral and independent institution and consider any question requiring examination by such an institution.

ART. 6 (first paragraph). — *Membership of the ICRC*

The ICRC shall co-opt its members from among Swiss citizens. It shall comprise fifteen to twenty-five members.



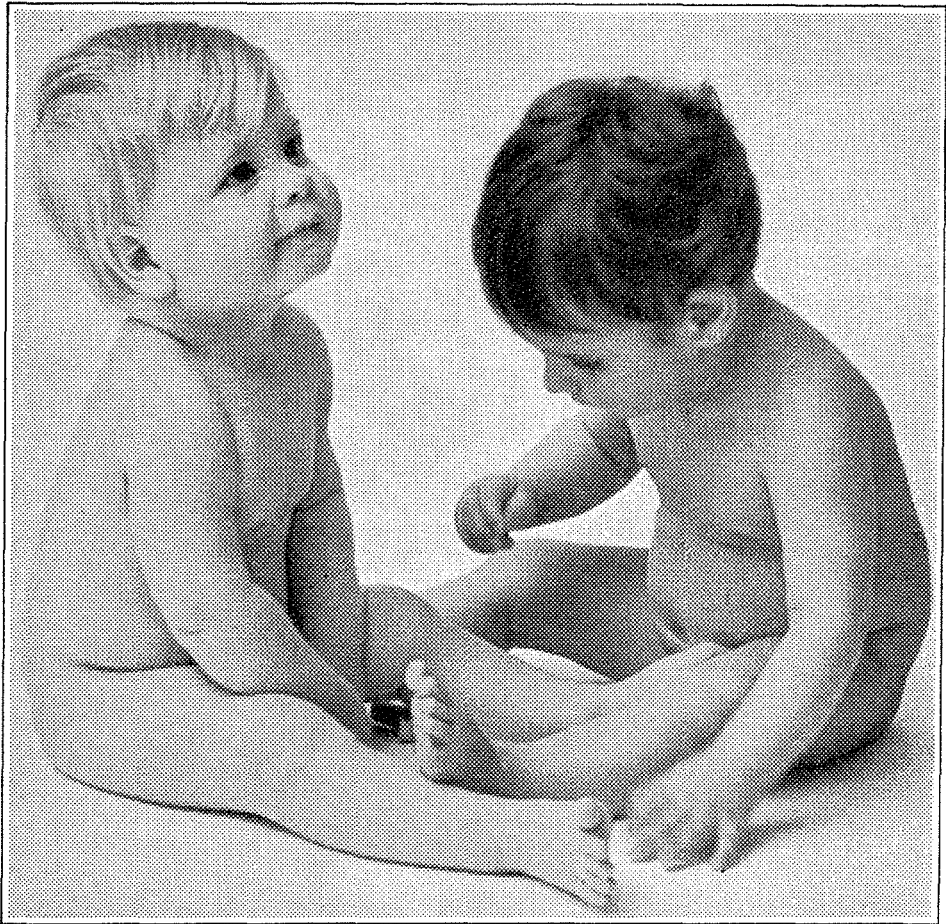


## THE ONLY 747s FLYING EAST

AIR-INDIA Boeing 747s fly to New York from Paris, Frankfurt, Rome and London with very convenient connections from Geneva. Like other airlines. But unlike others, AIR-INDIA are the first to operate BOEING 747 FLIGHTS to the EAST. AIR-INDIA give passengers their first ever chance to fly eastwards on a Boeing 747 aircraft.

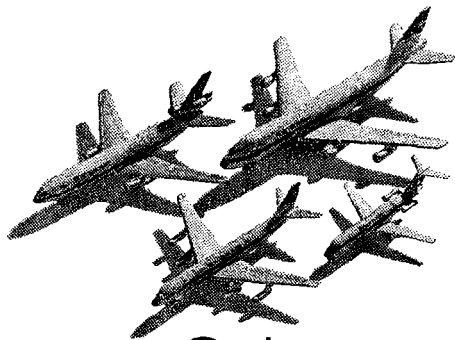
# **AIR-INDIA**

Geneva, 7, Chantepoulet, Phone (022) 32 06 60



*Nestlé devoted to childcare  
throughout the world*





# Only big countries have big airlines.

**S**O NATURALLY AN airline from a little country like Swissair confines itself to 79 destinations. Forty of those are in Europe, which after all means only the fourth closest-meshed European network.

True, Swissair flies several times daily from Europe to North America, but it hasn't managed anything bigger than a Douglas DC-10-30 or a Boeing 747 B yet.

And the handful of African cities (17, to be exact) that Swissair serves can't obscure the fact that

the competing airline with the most destinations in Africa flies to a few cities more.

Not to mention the Far East, to which Swissair flies but once a day. (Even the exclusive nonstop flights between Bombay and Tokyo and between Athens and Bangkok hardly make up

for this.) As you can see, it's no picnic being the airline of a small country; so we won't even talk about our flights to South America.

Why don't you just ask a Swissair office or an IATA travel agency for our time table, and you'll appreciate the pickle we're in.



## And here are the remaining handful of places where you'll find a Swissair representation.

Abidjan	Boston	Firenze	Lagos	Montreal	Santiago
Accra	Brussels	Frankfurt	Lahore	Moscow	Sao Paulo
Albany	Bucaresti	Geneve	Libreville	Mulhouse	Singapore
Alexandria	Budapest	Genova	Lima	München	Stockholm
Algier	Buenos Aires	Glasgow	Lisboa	Nagoya	Strasbourg
Amsterdam	Buffalo	Grenoble	London	Nairobi	Stuttgart
Antwerpen	Cairo	Grenoble	Los Angeles	Newark	Sydney
Athina	Cape Town	Hajfa	Lyon	New York	Tehran
Atlanta	Caracas	Hamburg	Madrid	Nice	Tel Aviv
Auckland	Casablanca	Hannover	Madrid	Nicasia	Tokio
Bagdad	Chicago	Hartford	Málaga	Nürnberg	Torino
Bangkok	Cincinnati	Heilbronn	Malmö	Osaka	Toronto
Barcelona	Cleveland	Hongkong	Manchester	Oslo	Tripoli
Basel	Colombo	Houston	Manila	Palma de Mallorca	Tunis
Beirut	Dakar	Innsbruck	Marseille	Paris	Warsaw
Beyrout	Dallas	Istanbul	Melbourne	Philadelphia	Washington
Birmingham	Dor et-Salam	Jerusalem	Mexico City	Praga	Wien
Bombay	Dubai	Johannesburg	Miami	Rawalpindi	Zagreb
Bonn	Düsseldorf	Karachi	Milano	Rio de Janeiro	Zürich
		Khartoum	Milwaukee	Rome	
		Kinshasa	Minneapolis	Rotterdam	
		Koln	Montevideo	San Francisco	



## ADDRESSES OF NATIONAL SOCIETIES

- AFGHANISTAN — Afghan Red Crescent, Puli Artan, *Kabul*.
- ALBANIA — Albanian Red Cross, 35, Rruga e Barrikadavet, *Tirana*.
- ALGERIA — Algerian Red Crescent Society, 15 bis, Boulevard Mohamed V, *Algiers*.
- ARGENTINA — Argentine Red Cross, H. Yrigoyen 2068, 1089 *Buenos Aires*.
- AUSTRALIA — Australian Red Cross, 122 Flinders Street, *Melbourne 3000*.
- AUSTRIA — Austrian Red Cross, 3 Gusshausstrasse, Postfach 39, *Vienna 4*.
- BAHRAIN — Bahrain Red Crescent Society, P.O. Box 882, *Manama*.
- BANGLADESH — Bangladesh Red Cross Society, 34, Bangabandhu Avenue, *Dacca 2*.
- PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF BENIN — Red Cross of Benin, B.P. 1, *Porto Novo*.
- BELGIUM — Belgian Red Cross, 98 Chaussée de Vleurgat, 1050 *Brussels*.
- BOLIVIA — Bolivian Red Cross, Avenida Simón Bolívar, 1515, *La Paz*.
- BOTSWANA — Botswana Red Cross Society, Independence Avenue, P.O. Box 485, *Gaborone*.
- BRAZIL — Brazilian Red Cross, Praça Cruz Vermelha 10-12, *Rio de Janeiro*.
- BULGARIA — Bulgarian Red Cross, 1, Boul. Biruzov, *Sofia 27*.
- BURMA (Socialist Republic of the Union of) — Burma Red Cross, 42 Strand Road, Red Cross Building, *Rangoon*.
- BURUNDI — Red Cross Society of Burundi, rue du Marché 3, P.O. Box 324, *Bujumbura*.
- CAMEROON — Cameroon Red Cross Society, rue Henry-Dunant, P.O.B. 631, *Yaoundé*.
- CANADA — Canadian Red Cross, 95 Wellesley Street East, *Toronto, Ontario, M4Y 1H6*.
- CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC — Central African Red Cross, B.P. 1428, *Bangui*.
- CHILE — Chilean Red Cross, Avenida Santa María 0150, Correo 21, Casilla 246V., *Santiago de Chile*.
- CHINA — Red Cross Society of China, 22 Kanmien Hutung, *Peking, E*.
- COLOMBIA — Colombian Red Cross, Carrera 7a, 34-65, Apartado nacional 1110, *Bogotá D.E.*
- COSTA RICA — Costa Rican Red Cross, Calle 14, Avenida 8, Apartado 1025, *San José*.
- CUBA — Cuban Red Cross, Calle 23 201 esq. N. Vedado, *Havana*.
- CZECHOSLOVAKIA — Czechoslovak Red Cross, Thunovska 18, 118 04 *Prague 1*.
- DENMARK — Danish Red Cross, Ny Vestergade 17, DK-1741 *Copenhagen K*.
- DOMINICAN REPUBLIC — Dominican Red Cross, Apartado Postal 1293, *Santo Domingo*.
- ECUADOR — Ecuadorian Red Cross, Calle de la Cruz Roja y Avenida Colombia, 118, *Quito*.
- EGYPT — Arab Republic of) — Egyptian Red Crescent Society, 34 rue Ramses, *Cairo*.
- EL SALVADOR — El Salvador Red Cross, 3a Avenida Norte y 3a Calle Poniente, *San Salvador, C.A.*
- ETHIOPIA — Ethiopian Red Cross, Ras Desta Damtew Avenue, *Addis Ababa*.
- FIJI — Fiji Red Cross Society, 193 Rodwell Road, P.O. Box 569, *Suva*.
- FINLAND — Finnish Red Cross, Tehtaankatu 1 A, Box 168, 00141 *Helsinki 14/15*.
- FRANCE — French Red Cross, 17 rue Quentin Bauchart, F-75384 *Paris CEDEX 08*.
- GAMBIA — The Gambia Red Cross Society, P.O. Box 472, *Banjul*.
- GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC — German Red Cross in the German Democratic Republic, Kaitzerstrasse 2, DDR 801 *Dresden 1*.
- GERMANY, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF — German Red Cross in the Federal Republic of Germany, Friedrich-Ebert-Allee 71, 5300, *Bonn 1*, Postfach (D.B.R.).
- GHANA — Ghana Red Cross, National Headquarters, Ministries Annex A3, P.O. Box 835, *Accra*.
- GREECE — Hellenic Red Cross, rue Lycavittou 1, *Athens 135*.
- GUATEMALA — Guatemalan Red Cross, 3a Calle 8-40, Zona 1, *Ciudad de Guatemala*.
- GUYANA — Guyana Red Cross, P.O. Box 351, Eve Leary, *Georgetown*.
- HAITI — Haiti Red Cross, Place des Nations Unies, B.P. 1337, *Port-au-Prince*.
- HONDURAS — Honduran Red Cross, 1a Avenida entre 3a y 4a Calles, N° 313, *Comayagüela, D.C.*
- HUNGARY — Hungarian Red Cross, V. Arany János utca 31, *Budapest V*. Mail Add.: 1367 *Budapest 5*, Pf. 249.
- ICELAND — Icelandic Red Cross, Nóatúni 21, *Reykjavik*.
- INDIA — Indian Red Cross, 1 Red Cross Road, *New Delhi 110001*.
- INDONESIA — Indonesian Red Cross, Jalan Abdul Muis 66, P.O. Box 2009, *Djakarta*.
- IRAN — Iranian Red Lion and Sun Society, Av. Villa, Carrefour Takhté Djamchid, *Teheran*.
- IRAQ — Iraqi Red Crescent, Al-Mansour, *Baghdad*.
- IRELAND — Irish Red Cross, 16 Merrion Square, *Dublin 2*.
- ITALY — Italian Red Cross, 12 via Toscana, *Rome*.
- IVORY COAST — Ivory Coast Red Cross Society, B.P. 1244, *Abidjan*.
- JAMAICA — Jamaica Red Cross Society, 76 Arnold Road, *Kingston 5*.
- JAPAN — Japanese Red Cross, 29-12 Shiba 5-chome, Minato-Ku, *Tokyo 108*.
- JORDAN — Jordan National Red Crescent Society, P.O. Box 10 001, *Amman*.
- DEMOCRATIC KAMPUCHEA — The new address of the Red Cross Society is not yet known.
- KENYA — Kenya Red Cross Society, St. John's Gate, P.O. Box 40712, *Nairobi*.
- KOREA, DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF — Red Cross Society of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, *Pyeongyang*.
- KOREA, REPUBLIC OF — The Republic of Korea National Red Cross, 32-3Ka Nam San-Dong, *Seoul*.
- KUWAIT — Kuwait Red Crescent Society, P.O. Box 1350, *Kuwait*.
- LAO PEOPLES' DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC — Lao Red Cross, P.B. 650, *Vientiane*.
- LEBANON — Lebanese Red Cross, rue Spears, *Beirut*.
- LESOTHO — Lesotho Red Cross Society, P.O. Box 366, *Maseru*.

- LIBERIA** — Liberian National Red Cross, National Headquarters, 107 Lynch Street, P.O. Box 226, *Monrovia*.
- LIBYAN ARAB REPUBLIC** — Libyan Arab Red Crescent, P.O. Box 541, *Benghazi*.
- LIECHTENSTEIN** — Liechtenstein Red Cross, *Vaduz*.
- LUXEMBOURG** — Luxembourg Red Cross, Parc de la Ville, C.P. 1806, *Luxembourg*.
- MALAGASY REPUBLIC** — Red Cross Society of the Malagasy Republic, rue Clémenceau, P.O. Box 1168, *Tananarive*.
- MALAWI** — Malawi Red Cross, Hall Road, *Blantyre* (P.O. Box 30080, Chichiri, *Blantyre* 3).
- MALAYSIA** — Malaysian Red Crescent Society, 519 Jalan Belfield, *Kuala Lumpur* 08-03.
- MALI** — Mali Red Cross, B.P. 280, *Bamako*.
- MAURITANIA** — Mauritanian Red Crescent Society, B.P. 344, Avenue Gamal Abdel Nasser, *Nouakchott*.
- MEXICO** — Mexican Red Cross, Avenida Ejército Nacional n° 1032, *México 10 D.F.*
- MONACO** — Red Cross of Monaco, 27 boul. de Suisse, *Monte Carlo*.
- MONGOLIA** — Red Cross Society of the Mongolian People's Republic, Central Post Office, Post Box 537, *Ulan Bator*.
- MOROCCO** — Moroccan Red Crescent, B.P. 189, *Rabat*.
- NEPAL** — Nepal Red Cross Society, Tahachal, P.B. 217, *Kathmandu*.
- NETHERLANDS** — Netherlands Red Cross, 27 Prinsesgracht, *The Hague*.
- NEW ZEALAND** — New Zealand Red Cross, Red Cross House, 14 Hill Street, *Wellington 1*. (P.O. Box 12-140, *Wellington North*.)
- NICARAGUA** — Nicaraguan Red Cross, D.N. Apartado 3279, *Managua*.
- NIGER** — Red Cross Society of Niger, B.P. 386, *Niamey*.
- NIGERIA** — Nigerian Red Cross Society, Eko Aketa Close, off St. Gregory Rd., P.O. Box 764, *Lagos*.
- NORWAY** — Norwegian Red Cross, Parkveien 33b, *Oslo*. Mail Ad.: *Postboks 7034 H-Oslo 3*.
- PAKISTAN** — Pakistan Red Crescent Society, National Headquarters, 169, Sarwar Road, *Rawalpindi*.
- PANAMA** — Panamanian Red Cross, Apartado Postal 668, Zona 1, *Panamá*.
- PARAGUAY** — Paraguayan Red Cross, Brasil 216, *Asunción*.
- PERU** — Peruvian Red Cross, Jirón Chancay 881, *Lima*.
- PHILIPPINES** — Philippine National Red Cross, 860 United Nations Avenue, P.O.B. 280, *Manila 2801*.
- POLAND** — Polish Red Cross, Mokotowska 14, *Warsaw*.
- PORTUGAL** — Portuguese Red Cross, Jardim 9 Abril, 1 a 5, *Lisbon 3*.
- ROMANIA** — Red Cross of the Socialist Republic of Romania, Strada Biserica Amzei 29, *Bucarest*.
- SAN MARINO** — San Marino Red Cross, Palais gouvernemental, *San Marino*.
- SAUDI ARABIA** — Saudi Arabian Red Crescent, *Riyadh*.
- SENEGAL** — Senegalese Red Cross Society, Bd Franklin-Roosevelt, P.O.B. 299, *Dakar*.
- SIERRA LEONE** — Sierra Leone Red Cross Society, 6A Liverpool Street, P.O.B. 427, *Freetown*.
- SINGAPORE** — Singapore Red Cross Society, 15 Penang Lane, *Singapore 9*.
- SOMALI REPUBLIC** — Somali Red Crescent Society, P.O. Box 937, *Mogadishu*.
- SOUTH AFRICA** — South African Red Cross, Cor. Kruis & Market Streets, P.O.B. 8726, *Johannesburg 2000*.
- SPAIN** — Spanish Red Cross, Eduardo Dato 16, *Madrid 10*.
- SRI LANKA** — Sri Lanka Red Cross Society, 106 Dharmapala Mawatha, *Colombo 7*.
- SUDAN** — Sudanese Red Crescent, P.O. Box 235, *Khartoum*.
- SWEDEN** — Swedish Red Cross, Fack, S-104 40 *Stockholm 14*.
- SWITZERLAND** — Swiss Red Cross, Taubenstrasse 8, B.P. 2699, *3001 Berne*.
- SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC** — Syrian Red Crescent, Bd Mahdi Ben Barake, *Damascus*.
- TANZANIA** — Tanzania Red Cross Society, Upanga Road, P.O.B. 1133, *Dar es Salaam*.
- THAILAND** — Thai Red Cross Society, Paribatra Building, Chulalongkorn Memorial Hospital, *Bangkok*.
- TOGO** — Togolese Red Cross Society, 51 rue Boko Soga, P.O. Box 655, *Lomé*.
- TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO** — Trinidad and Tobago Red Cross Society, Wrightson Road West, P.O. Box 357, *Port of Spain, Trinidad, West Indies*.
- TUNISIA** — Tunisian Red Crescent, 19 rue d'Angleterre, *Tunis*.
- TURKEY** — Turkish Red Crescent, Yenisehir, *Ankara*.
- UGANDA** — Uganda Red Cross, Nabunya Road, P.O. Box 494, *Kampala*.
- UNITED KINGDOM** — British Red Cross, 9 Grosvenor Crescent, *London, SW1X 7EJ*.
- UPPER VOLTA** — Upper Volta Red Cross, P.O.B. 340, *Ouagadougou*.
- URUGUAY** — Uruguayan Red Cross, Avenida 8 de Octubre 2990, *Montevideo*.
- U.S.A.** — American National Red Cross, 17th and D Streets, N.W., *Washington, D.C. 20006*.
- U.S.S.R.** — Alliance of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, I. Tcheremushkinskii proezd 5, *Moscow 117036*.
- VENEZUELA** — Venezuelan Red Cross, Avenida Andrés Bello No. 4, Apart. 3185, *Caracas*.
- VIET NAM, SOCIALIST REPUBLIC OF** — Red Cross of Viet Nam, 68 rue Bà-Triệu, *Hanoi*.
- YUGOSLAVIA** — Red Cross of Yugoslavia, Simina ulica broj 19, *Belgrade*.
- REPUBLIC OF ZAIRE** — Red Cross of the Republic of Zaire, 41 av. de la Justice, B.P. 1712, *Kinshasa*.
- ZAMBIA** — Zambia Red Cross, P.O. Box R.W.1, 2837 Brentwood Drive, *Lusaka*.